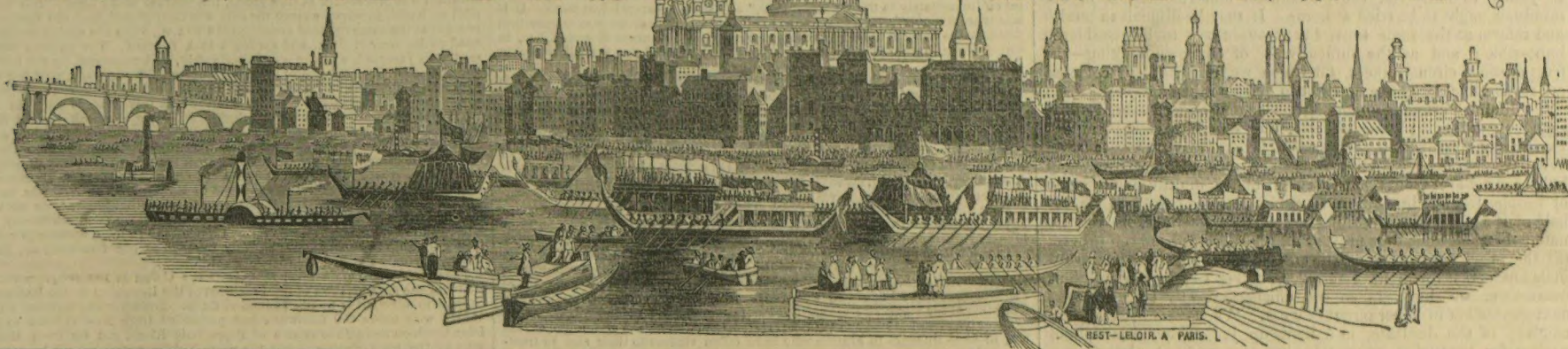


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

COLONIES AND CONVICTS.

THE loyalists of Canada have quarrelled with this country because our Government, having granted them a free constitution, has wisely determined not to impede or interfere with its legitimate action. The loyalists of the Cape of Good Hope have quarrelled with us because, having had a good deal of trouble and expense, and very slight advantage from our connexion with them, the Home Government has made an effort to turn the colony to some little account as a place of reformation for convicts. It is evident from the temper both of the Canadians and the people of the Cape, that we shall have some difficulty in reconciling our differences with them. As yet, the Cape colonists, as befits the sober and steady character of their Dutch ancestry, have been the quieter of the two, as far as acts are concerned, though hardly much quieter than the Montreal agitators in the artillery of the tongue. The Canadians have burned down the Parliament House and other buildings. The people of the Cape have resorted to no other violence, if we accept the account of the *Zuid African*, than "a general shoving, thumping, and kicking of the three new officials," who have taken the places of those who resigned rather than lend any aid to the transformation of the colony into a penal settlement. One of these gentlemen, a Mr. Lawrence Cloete, we learn from the same authority, was rather "roughly handled." Altogether, as far as can be ascertained, the people of the Cape, although Sir Harry Smith represents them to be in a state of "indescribable" and "unprecedented" excitement, have kept more strictly within the bounds of the law than the discontented Canadians. It is not impossible, for this reason, that means may yet be found of bringing the colony again to a good understanding with this country, a result in which the colony will be a far greater gainer than we can be, unless, which we do not believe, it will pay us back the expenses of the

Kaffir war, and defend itself for the future at its own expense against its too troublesome neighbours.

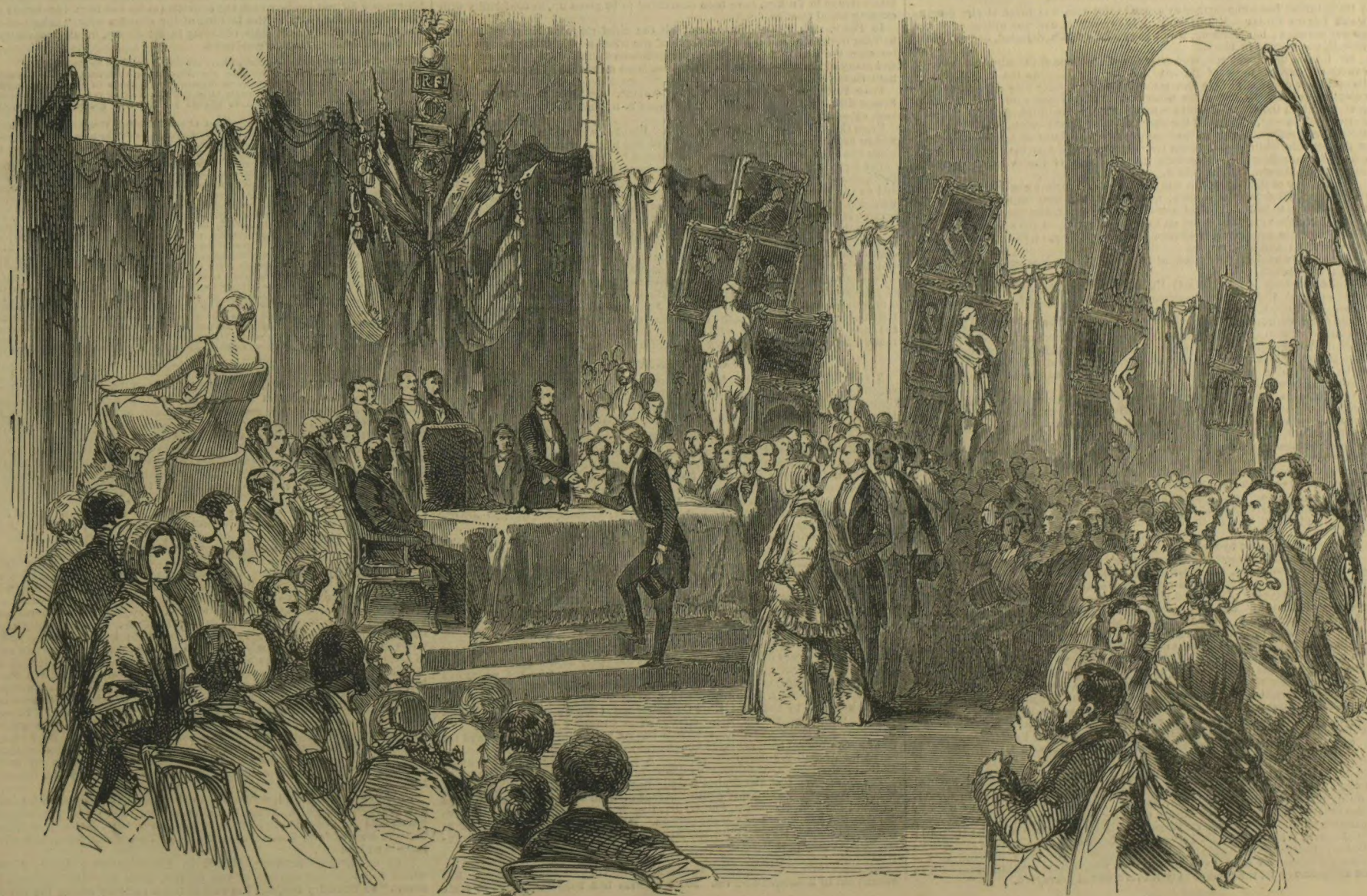
In the meantime, the Cape dispute gives rise to two very important questions, which affect the people of this country in a very serious degree:—Of what use are colonies to us? And what are we to do with our convicts?

This country has heard a good deal of, and paid a good deal for, the Cape of Good Hope within the last two or three years, and has been drawn into a very unsatisfactory and expensive war with the aborigines on its account. The colonists, it is true, assert their innocence of the Kaffir war. They wash themselves of all participation in its origin, progress, and cost—even while they enjoy the advantage of knowing that the savages who stole their cattle, fired their farm-steadings, and murdered their wives and children, have been so effectually coerced and beaten as to be incapable, for a long period to come, of giving them any further annoyance. It may be supposed, however, that the Cape is of some use to us in other respects. Yet it is difficult to discover in what way. It is not by any means a favourite with the British people. It offers no attractions to British emigrants. In relieving us of our surplus population, and in creating new and wealthy customers for our manufactures, the United States of America, where we do not own an inch of land, are of far more value to us than the 110,000 square miles that formed the ancient limits of the Cape, or the still larger surface to which the recent wars have extended it. To possess Australia is a matter of pride, as well as profit and convenience; but we have not even pride in our possession of the Cape. Australia is prosperous and happy; costs us little or nothing; and entices to its fertile shores a steady immigration. The Cape is not prosperous; costs us a great deal of blood and treasure, as well as trouble and vexation; and cannot tempt any noticeable influx of our population to seek their fortunes within its precincts. The people of this

country, when they read of the enormous hubbub created by the threatened importation of a few convicts, who have already undergone a penitentiary probation elsewhere, will probably be inclined to think that, after all, the Cape is no such great bargain.

But important as the Colonial question undoubtedly is, both with reference to Canada and to the Cape, and to all Colonies that cost money, without attracting emigrants to become our friends and customers, the question of our treatment of criminals, which has given rise to this last-mentioned dispute, seems to us to be much more so. If the Cape of Good Hope, or any other colony, objects to the systematic introduction of our convicts, and is strong enough to resist the infliction, even to the establishment of its entire independence of our authority and controul, there are few who will assert that in such a cause it would not have some reason and justice on its side. If, either by our fault or our misfortune, by our ignorance or our mismanagement, by our neglect or our fatality, we have a population in which there is a large percentage of criminals, we have no right to evade our duty towards those criminals and towards society, by the summary process of landing them in the Torrid Zone, or at the Antipodes, to the possible contamination or ruin of the honest emigrants who have preceded them.

The proper treatment of criminals is, no doubt, an excessively difficult problem to solve. The ancient and comparatively easy method of dealing with it has been to "shovel" them out of the old and over-peopled country, into a new and thinly-peopled territory, there to take their chance of amendment and usefulness. But the objections to this plan that can be raised by the people of the old country are in reality far deeper than any that can be raised, even with the greatest justice, by the colonies. Whenever these are so destitute of hands that necessary labour cannot be performed, they may not only tolerate, but be thankful for an



THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC DISTRIBUTING AT THE TUILERIES THE PRIZES TO THE ARTISTS OF THE LATE EXPOSITION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

importation of criminals; but whenever there is no such scarcity, they may complain with reason that we send the scum of mankind amongst them to deteriorate the morals of their society. But the poor and honest thousands who would gladly exchange the keen competition and semi-starvation of Great Britain, for the elbow-room and the sturdy independence that hard labour can always win in a fertile country where land is cheap, have a right to complain that convicted crime should have a better chance than they of trying its fortune in a new world. Society itself has a right to complain, on behalf of honest poverty, of a system which induces the poor and the despairing to qualify themselves by crime for the boon of expatriation. In justice to our Colonies—in justice to our deserving poor—in justice to the cause of truth and virtue—and in justice to ourselves, the punishment and reformation of our criminals ought to be tried at home. It may be difficult to punish and reform at the same time, but it ought not to be considered impossible; and as the difficulty is of our own making—the fruit of social circumstances, for which we, and not our colonies, are responsible—we have no right to delegate the charge.

To diminish crime is a more agreeable and a more sacred duty, than to punish it; but, hitherto, our efforts have been almost exclusively employed in the more vulgar and lazy task of the two. We have national establishments—prisons, penitentiaries, and hulks; we have armies of policemen, and a multitudinous array of people, from judges down to gaolers, solely employed on behalf of the nation in punishing crime; but we have, as yet, no national establishment for preventing it. While it has been proved, till the proof has become a truism, that nine-tenths of our criminals are persons who have received neither secular nor religious instruction, we have taken no efficient means to place the next generation in better circumstances. We have neglected the children of the destitute, and kept up judges, policemen, and gaolers for repression, when schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, and religious as well as secular instructors, were equally necessary for prevention. This is, in reality, the great task before us; and the better and more completely we perform it, the less troublesome and difficult will become the question of the proper treatment of our convicts. Let us diminish the supplies of crime, and strive to render the number of grown-up criminals so inconsiderable as to be easily manageable at home. This is a plan that, nationally, we have never tried. Local charity and individual benevolence have done something in the manner indicated, but nothing to be compared with our necessities. Until we take it up on this broad basis, our convict system will always be embarrassing—whether we attempt to share the responsibility with our colonies, or whether, in stricter justice, we endeavour to bear it at home. But, when a new generation shall cease to be encumbered with so large a number of utterly ignorant and utterly destitute youth as at present spring up yearly into maturity, there will be no longer any large difficulties in the treatment, the maintenance, and the reformation of old offenders. In that case, we shall not have to speculate upon revolt in a colony, or upon disaster at home, as the consequence of any system with respect to them which it shall be deemed advisable to establish. By our present neglect, we exist between both dangers.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

On Thursday, the 13th inst., the President of the French Republic presided at the distribution of prizes (crosses of the Legion of Honour, medals, &c.) to the artists whose works were exhibited at the Exposition this year.

The ceremony took place in the long gallery of the Orangerie, in the Palace of the Tuilleries. In the centre, placed upon two steps, was a table covered with velvet, richly fringed with gold, at which stood the President, who handed the prizes to the several artists. Around the Prince were seated the Ministers and Aides-de-Camp—all in plain clothes.

In the Sketch (on the preceding page), the distribution is proceeding; whilst, on the left, M. Charles Blanc (the brother of M. Louis Blanc), as *Directeur de Beaux Arts*, is reading aloud the names of the successful artists. Above the table and platform is a trophied group of tricoloured flags, surmounted by the Gallic cock.

In the gallery are placed, very effectively, some fine works of sculpture, among which is the prize (Penelope falling asleep), by Charles Cavalier; and Spring, by M. J. Pradier.

The ceremony was witnessed by a large company of elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen, and excited very great interest.

POLICE.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

On Saturday last some further evidence in this case, was taken at the Southwark Police Court. Mrs. Manning looked healthy, and was attired as on the former occasion; but Manning, who was extremely pale, dejected, and evidently unwell, was dressed in black.

Mr. Edwin, the chief clerk, read over the depositions of the witnesses already examined, except those of Bassett and Hammond. As the depositions of Bassett (now deceased) were not signed, some difficulty may arise as to their reception as evidence against the prisoners. His statements formed a most important link in the chain of evidence which proved the disposal of the railway shares by Manning, and traced the changing of the bank-notes, and ultimately their subsequent possession to the female prisoner. Hammond, the fellow-clerk of Bassett, who had recovered from his severe attack of diarrhoea, was in attendance. Some trifling corrections were made in parts of the evidence, as taken down by Mr. Edwin, the chief clerk.

The reading of the depositions was not over until three o'clock, when the witnesses were called on to sign them, and were bound over to appear at the October sessions, to be held at the Central Criminal Court, commencing October 22.

The prisoners were then called on to stand up; but, on the application of Mr. Birns, the male prisoner was allowed to remain sitting, on the ground of being extremely ill; and he looked so.

Mr. Slow, who had possession of the teeth of the deceased, here produced them; upon which,

William Comley was examined: He said, I am a dentist. I have examined a set of artificial teeth in the possession of Mr. Slow. I made them for the deceased, Mr. Patrick O'Connor, in June, 1847.

The other evidence merely referred to the purchase of the lime by Manning, and other circumstances of a minor character, but necessary to complete the chain of testimony. It would appear from it that Mrs. Manning had gone away from the house in Miniver-place on the Monday, without Manning's knowledge, as he came there after she had left, and appeared annoyed at her departure. The prisoners were again remanded.

On Wednesday, Manning and his wife were again brought up at Southwark Police Court shortly before four o'clock, and the same morbid curiosity to see the prisoners was again manifested by a throng of both sexes. The Secretary to the Austrian Embassy was present, with the Prince de Schomberg. There were also several clergyman and magistrates on the bench.

On the prisoners being ordered to stand up, Mr. Hayward said that the magistrate must be aware that Mr. Moxhay's evidence had been taken on a former occasion, but prior to the apprehension of the male prisoner. He had, therefore, sent for him to give that evidence in the presence of both.

Mr. Moxhay was then called, and stated that he was superintendent of the Edinburgh police. He took the female prisoner into custody at a lodging-house, 25, Leith-walk, Edinburgh, on the 21st of August. Mr. Moxhay here repeated the evidence already given by him.

The death of Mr. Bassett, the share-broker's clerk, made it necessary to again examine Mr. Hammond, his fellow-clerk. He stated that he saw the £100 note paid to Manning by Mr. Bassett. It was a hundred pound note and ten sovereigns. Manning represented himself as Patrick O'Connor, and signed that name to the transfer. Mr. Moxhay was recalled, and proved taking £5 Bank of England notes from Mrs. Manning. Those notes had been changed at the Bank of England by the male prisoner.

Mr. Griffith, one of the clerks at the Bank of England, produced a £100 note. He changed it for a man, and handed him 50 sovereigns and a ticket for £50. The £100 note was here identified by Mr. Hammond, and the name "Frederick Manning, 7, New Weston-street," was written on the face of it.

Some conversation here took place respecting the absence of one of the witnesses, and it was agreed that the prisoners should be remanded for a week.

Mr. Sucker said that he should remand them until Thursday next, at two o'clock. That would be the longest time allowed by Act of Parliament.

The prisoners were conveyed back to Horsemerger lane Gaol.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—Tuesday night's *Gazette* contained several orders in council extending the provisions of the Public Health Act to the following places:—Stratford-on-Avon, Norwich, Fareham, Aylesbury, and Rugby; also orders from the Board of Health directing the authorities of the following parishes to take certain steps for promoting sanitary reform, viz. Hull; Holborn; St. James's, Westminster; St. Pancras; St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; Seacroft's Union; Rotherhithe; and St. Mary, Newington. An order directed to the manager of the new Bunhill-fields Burial-ground, directs that interments are to be discontinued for the present in that overcrowded graveyard.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Matters continue as dull and prosaic amongst our lively neighbours as with ourselves; but the want of startling novelty in the news of the day has the satisfactory accompaniment of a revival of trade, and its consequent diffusion of comfort amongst the working classes.

M. de Falloux, the Minister of Public Instruction and Religious Worship, is seriously ill, and, in consequence, his department has been confided, *ad interim*, from Saturday, the 15th of the present month, to M. Lanjoulins, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The illness under which M. de Falloux is suffering is intermittent fever. He has been ordered a change of air, and he purposes going to Versailles, as soon as he shall have gained sufficient strength for the journey. His friends, it is said, are particularly anxious that he should withdraw at once from the Cabinet; but he has expressed his determination not to resign his office until he shall have defended his conduct before the Legislative Assembly.

General Randon, who had been named to the chief command in Rome, did not set off immediately to the "Eternal City," as had been stated last week. It is said that he himself communicated to the Government that he was not the best fitted for the delicate mission, as he is a Protestant. General Rostolan has, in consequence, been requested to continue at the head of the French troops in Rome.

Austria, it is stated, has given her full sanction to the four points in Louis Napoleon's letter to Colonel Ney, respecting the Pope's sovereignty in Rome. There is great hope entertained in France, therefore, that his Holiness will come to amicable terms through the influence of the Imperial power.

The President of the Republic, on the proposition of the Minister of the Interior, and by the advice of the Commission des Mises en Liberté, has ordered the release of 225 of the insurgents of June, 1848, confined in the pontons of Brest, Cherbourg, and L'Orient. In consequence of this release there are now no more insurgents in the naval establishment at L'Orient.

More than 150 members of the Assembly have arrived in Paris, preparatory to the opening of the Legislative Assembly on the 1st of October. The Montagnards are the most numerous.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the President of the Republic, authorising, during the present year, the metropolitan councils and the diocesan synods which the Archbishop and Bishops may think proper to hold in their respective dioceses on matters connected with the exercise of religious worship and the discipline of the clergy. The synod of Paris commenced on Monday last.

By order of the Minister of Public Instruction, the names of the physicians and medical students in France, who have fallen victims to their zeal in treating cholera patients, are to be inserted in a marble tablet in the Dupuytren Museum.

A storm which prevailed in Paris at the close of last week tore up from the roots several trees in the Tuilleries and the Champs Elysées, and laid prostrate the Tree of Liberty planted in the Place de la Bastille.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—The accounts from Rome this week are uncertain; some representing the speedy settlement of all difficulties as very probable, others stating that it is as far off as ever.

The ultimatum of France is said to be now confined to three points—viz. a Council of State, with a deliberative voice for internal affairs; a partial amnesty; the withdrawal of all the paper money; payment of the debts contracted by, and recognition of all the acts of the Provisional Government. The Pope and Cardinal Antonelli, however, hold back, saying that the French have not kept to their promise of guaranteeing the independence of his Holiness. An appeal to the nations of Europe for an adjustment of the difficulties is spoken of, but nothing of a definite character is known. Meanwhile, the Pope is at Naples, where his presence delights the sight-loving people of that gay capital.

TUSCANY.—In Florence, according to accounts dated the 11th, it was generally understood that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was about to be concluded between Austria and Tuscany. The subject created a painful impression, as it is considered to be an abjuration of independence and nationality on the part of the Tuscan Government. Moreover, under pretence that the present organisation and composition of the Tuscan troops is not such as could be wished, the army is to be entirely disbanded, with the exception of one regiment, and 6000 Austrians are to be taken into the pay of Tuscany, which, without being nationalised, will constitute the only national force of the country.

PIEDMONT.—The arrest of General Garibaldi caused a tempest in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of Turin on the 10th, a petition having been addressed to the Chamber by the Council of Delegates of Chiavari, praying that the General might be set at liberty. The prayer of this petition was strongly supported by the Liberals. The Minister Pinelli defended the acts of the Government on the ground that Art. 35 of the Civil Code deprives subjects who have taken service in foreign armies of their civil rights. The Chamber eventually adopted the following order of the day:—"The Chamber passes to the order of the day, declaring that the arrest of General Garibaldi, and the threat of his expulsion from the Piedmontese territory, are contrary to the rights recognised by the statute, and to the sentiments of Italian nationality and glory. Subsequently, however, Garibaldi was placed on board the frigate *St. Michael*, to be conveyed to Nice, his native place, whence he returned to Genoa on the 14th, and went on board the *St. Michael*.

The Duke of Parma has expelled the Jesuits and Benedictine Monks from his dominions.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Intelligence from Hungary, *via* Cologne, confirms an opinion which has prevailed for some time past, that the Emperor of Austria is disposed to deal severely with the defeated insurgents. Even the fate of Görgey was very doubtful for a time, his Imperial Majesty having felt at first strongly inclined to send him before a court-martial. A remonstrance on the part of the Czar is said to have dissuaded the Government from carrying out this design. Meanwhile, it is certain that the fugitive leaders of the Hungarian revolution have no mercy to expect; and already a long list of names is drawn up, to be forwarded to the authorities in all parts of the empire. This list contains 69 personal denunciations, including the names of Bem, Kossuth, Madame Kossuth (born Mecziengli), and Perczel. Those, together with Dembinski, Messaros, and others who have taken refuge in Turkey, have been demanded to be given up, in conformity with existing cartel treaties.

In Pesth, and, indeed, throughout all the chief cities of Hungary, there is nothing but gloom and dejection. Some of the tribes hostile to the Magyars—for instance, the Romanen—have begun to retaliate on them their former ascendancy, and many of the unfortunate Magyars have been murdered by those ungenerous barbarians.

From Pesth, under date of the 10th inst., we learn that the Generals Ernest Kiss and Lenkey had been condemned to be shot, and that they had even been executed.

From Comorn there is nothing certain. Klapka, who wished to capitulate, is said to have been deprived of his command and placed under strict surveillance, while the chief command had been transferred to Paul Esterhazy.

The fortress of Peterwardein has surrendered. The officers sought to induce the garrison to decide against capitulation. They formed into two parties, and on the 6th proceeded from words to blows, and several were killed and wounded. The party for capitulation remained victorious, and accordingly, at seven o'clock in the morning, the formal capitulation took place. Colonel Puffer entered the fortress from the Basaka side, Colonel Mamuli from Kameultz, and General Hartlieb from Carlowitz. The entry was welcomed by the warm acclamations of the inhabitants. The garrison was disarmed and sent to Esseg, whither the commander Kiss was also sent, under a strong escort.

On the 13th inst. Radetzky made his public entry into Vienna. A great crowd of people waited his arrival at the station of the Southern Railway, and his entrance was quite a triumph. The Ban Jellachich went to the station to salute the aged hero, who rode into the city in his own carriage. All the windows along the line were ornamented with carpets and flowers; and the people pressed round his carriage, eager to catch a sight of him.

GERMAN STATES.

Bavaria has, within the last few days, announced her adhesion to the compact which makes the Federal States to be represented by Prussia, and the rest of Germany by Austria. The definitive reply of the other Governments is expected. It is believed that they will also agree to the compact.

HOLLAND.

The King of Holland opened the States-General on the 16th inst. His Majesty congratulated the members on the favourable situation of their internal and external affairs, the absence of all convulsions which had disturbed other countries, and the amicable relations which continued to exist with foreign nations. His Majesty then proceeded to notice that the harvest had proved abundant, and that commerce had resumed its activity. The sale of the colonial productions had given profits, which, joined to the satisfactory returns from taxation, had tended to improve the finances of the country. His Majesty enumerated certain measures which would demand their attention; and, in conclusion, declared the session opened.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Government has ordered the expulsion of Heinzen, Struve, Brentano, and Mieroslawski, chiefs of the insurrection of the Grand Duchy of Baden. They have the choice of passing through France or going to Genoa.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

An insurrectionary movement, which broke out lately in the island of Cephalonia (conducted principally by the Kiephes, or bandit chiefs)—and which had for its object plunder, as much as annexation to Greece—had not, at the latest advices (the 5th inst.), been suppressed, in consequence of the troops sent against the malcontents by the Lord High Commissioner (Mr. Ward) not being sufficiently numerous to act with effect. The Governor of the island had been nearly killed, a soldier close to him having been shot dead. Some of the insurgents who had been captured were hanged, and three shot, and four more ordered for execution the following day. A part of the English fleet had left Malta for Cephalonia, and there is no doubt tranquillity will soon be restored.

The Government of the Ionian Islands had authorised the landing of MM. Manin, Tommaseo, and other political refugees, from Venice, who had arrived on board the French steamer *Pluton*; but they had been subjected to a twelve days' quarantine, on account of the cholera. Manin and Tommaseo intended to proceed to London; Pepe to Paris. The others were to go either to Constantinople, Alexandria, or Greece.

TURKEY.

We learn from Constantinople of the 31st ult. that fresh disturbances had broken out in Bosnia and Servia. Some reforms had been introduced at these

places, which had given much dissatisfaction. At Banyaluka, the discontented raised the standard of insurrection. The Governor of Bosnia, at the head of his troops, quickly marched against the disaffected, at the sight of whom the rebels quailed, and laid down their arms; so that the insurrection was soon suppressed, without the least shedding of blood.

On the 28th ult. Mr. Layard, the celebrated archaeologist, accompanied by Dr. Sandwith, Mr. Cooper (a painter), and two Yegid grizes, left Constantinople for Trebizond, thence to proceed to Nineveh, *via* Erzerum, M-uch, Zittis, and Mosul. On Mr. Layard's arrival at Nineveh, he will commence his scientific explorations at once, the results of which, it is confidently expected, will far exceed the anticipations founded on this expedition.

UNITED STATES.

By the arrival of the *Canada* Royal Mail steam-ship, on Monday, we have intelligence from New York to the 5th inst., by which the anxiety created by the non-arrival of the *Hibernia* (the steamer previously due) has been removed. The cause of her detention was the following accident:—On the 31st ult. the *Hibernia* was proceeding at slow speed, the weather being foggy. She had a sea pilot on board, in whose charge the ship was then placed, and she continued to proceed at the same reduced speed, until 6.30 A.M., when she struck on Chebucto-head-rocks, near Halifax, and sprung a leak forward. The engines were immediately reversed, and she was got off safely, and proceeded up the harbour to her station. After undergoing repairs she resumed her voyage, with her passengers and mails. On the 4th inst. she experienced unfavourable weather, which caused her to labour heavily, and the leak increased to such an extent, that on an attempt to place a thrummed foresail over the leak having failed, a consultation was held between the Admiralty agent, the commander, and the chief engineer; and those officers, after maturely considering the imminent risk of continuing her on her course, agreed upon the urgent necessity of bearing up for Halifax, where she arrived at 5.20 A.M., on the 7th. Her mails were taken by the *Canada* on the 8th, and conveyed to England. The *Hibernia* has gone to New York for repairs. It is satisfactory to know that blame is in no way attachable to the captain or any of his crew. The former (Captain Stone), in his letter to the agents, says:—"So far as I am able to form an opinion, I think the injury the ship has sustained is entirely confined to her fore-foot; or, in other words, she only touched the rock forward."

The chief feature of domestic news from the Union is the progress (notwithstanding the denunciation of the President of the Republic) of the buccaneering expedition against the Spanish island of Cuba. Since our last advices, a Colonel White, with 400 or 500 followers, had proceeded from New Orleans to Round Island, which lies off the mouth of Pascagoula River, not far from Mobile, to wait for the time of sailing; but the party had been ordered off by the naval officer commanding in that vicinity. Whilst at New York the sailing of the corps had been delayed nearly a week by unexpected hindrances, and a ship laden with military stores and arms, which had cleared for Curaçoa, had been detained by the authorities. The expedition is to consist of 1500 men, who are to land upon a part of Cuba where there are no troops to oppose them. This will not be difficult, as the whole Spanish force is less than 10,000 men, who cannot be spared far from Havannah and the other cities. Once landed, they will proclaim a Provisional Government; those among the people and the troops who are favourable to their cause will join them; with the increase of their numbers they will move forward; and, lastly, if all goes according to their anticipations, drive the Spanish Government from the island, proclaim it a free and independent state, and take the measures necessary to establish a Republican Constitution and Government.

General Taylor was at Niagara Falls.

The cholera was decreasing.

MEXICO.

From Mexico we learn that the Mexican Government on the 11th ult. was in difficulty with Mr. C. McIntosh in regard to a contract for the railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Government intend to back out from the agreement, while McIntosh insists on its fulfilment.

The cholera was prevailing in the state of Durango to a frightful extent.

CANADA.

The intelligence by this week's arrival is not of much importance. Canada was again tranquil; the riots at Montreal had been put down by a number of the citizens coming forward to be sworn in as special constables. Lord Elgin, on the 2d inst., visited Montreal, where he had not been since the April riots. The agitation of the separation of the Canadas from the mother country had been abetted by a paper started for that purpose at Kingston.

The verdict of the jury on the body of Mason, killed in the attack on La Fontaine's house, reprehended the neglect of precautions by the authorities.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In our Postscript of last week we noticed, at some length, the agitation caused in the colony by the measure of the Colonial-Office creating it, in some degree, a penal settlement; and, in conformity therewith, despatching convicts from Bermuda to the Cape. The intelligence thus given was to the 10th of July. Later advices have been since received—viz. to the 2d of August, at which date the arrival of the *Neptune*, convict-ship, from Bermuda, was hourly expected; and, in consequence, the agitation in the colony was at its height—the determination of the people to reject the convict element from their society having become decisive. Their irritation was alone kept in check by the soothing effects of the Governor's proclamation on the 17th of July. In the meantime, several resignations took place amongst the members of the Legislative Council, and other officials of the colony. Three vacancies, which had occurred in the Legislative Council—two by resignation, and one by death—had been filled up; but, upon the newly-appointed councillors proceeding to take their oaths, the people assembled and treated them with marked disrespect—hissing, hooting, and pelting them with mud and missiles. In the evening their effigies were burnt, and the windows of their houses destroyed—proceedings previously unheard of in the colony. In consequence of these things, the newly-made functionaries resigned their appointments. This caused still more excitement. About the 14th and 15th of July business and pleasure at Cape Town were alike suspended. Addresses were presented to the Governor; meetings were held; "anti-convict associations" were formed, and commenced active agitation; in a word, the people appeared prepared for resistance. It was at this juncture that the Governor issued the proclamation referred to. In it the Governor states, at much length, his reasons for not sending back the convicts (as he had been requested) to England; and adds that, as the landing of the convicts with "tickets-of-leave" would, in the exasperated state of feeling in the colony, in all probability compromise their safety, he has resolved—

First.—To withhold tickets-of-leave from the convicts expected by the *Neptune*.

Secondly.—That, unless I should, by the *Neptune* or otherwise, receive instructions or authority from the Secretary of State, to despatch the convicts in question to some other settlement, I shall cause arrangements to be made for keeping them on board some ship or ships in Simon's Bay, until I shall have learned her Majesty's gracious pleasure relative to their ultimate destination.

Thirdly.—That, pending the announcement of her Majesty's pleasure, no communication between the convicts and the land will be allowed, save for the purpose of supplying food, and religious and moral teaching, except in case of sickness, when it may be necessary to remove the sufferer to hospital on shore.

Fourthly.—That this detention, which, however distressing to the convicts, is absolutely indispensable to their personal safety, will as much as possible be alleviated, and be arranged so as to preserve or promote habits of industry and order, and disappoint as little as circumstances will permit the favourable intentions of her Majesty in their behalf.

Fifthly.—That whilst I am thus prepared to exert to the utmost every power belonging to my office for the purpose of allaying the alarm and distress which the idea of landing the convicts in question has so powerfully excited, it is, at the same time, to be clearly understood, that all my powers in reference to these men are bounded by the limits of the colony; that I have no right, or pretence of right, to send them to England, or any other place; that to take such a course would render the confinement of the convicts on the high seas wholly wrongful and illegal, and would, in law, justify them to take life in the assertion of their liberty.

Sixthly.—That I am the more withheld from the act of unlawful force, which I have been called upon to do, because I am convinced that the revocation of the late Orders in Council, making this colony a penal settlement, an object to which the hearts and hopes of all her Majesty's subjects in this colony (and of no one more than myself) are now directed, might be retarded rather than promoted, by a proceeding contrary to law, and not needed in order to keep the convicts from landing, pending her Majesty's gracious pleasure; and a proceeding, moreover, which, though recommended for my adoption, in a legal and obedient spirit, might appear to be wanting in reverence for the authority of the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain.

ITALIAN REFUGEES AT MALTA AND THE GOVERNMENT.—MR.

Hume, M.P., "as chairman for the time being of a committee of members of Parliament and other gentlemen, which has been formed in aid of the Italian (Roman) refugees in this country," has addressed a letter to Lord John Russell, "with respect to the recent conduct of the Governor of Malta in refusing an asylum to the refugees from Rome," in which he states that "the committee ventures to express a confident hope that her Majesty's Government, if it have not already done so, will visit with marked disapprobation this discreditable act of its representative in Malta, so as to manifest to the world that the British Government in no way countenances conduct which is as foreign to our national character as it is disgraceful to the British name." Lord John Russell, in reply, states that "the Governor of Malta was of opinion that, although the refugees from Rome (not Roman refugees, in great part) might safely be allowed to proceed to England, he could not be responsible for their remaining in Malta. They were therefore detained on board ship for some ten days or a fortnight, with the exception of the sick, and of the women and children, who were allowed to land." And he adds, "You are probably aware that there has existed during the past year a sort of circulating society of revolutionists, who have appeared sometimes in Paris, sometimes in Berlin, sometimes in Baden, and who were especially in great strength and numbers at Rome. It is not consistent with the peace and good government of Malta, although it may be consistent with the peace and security of London, to have numerous bands of this revolutionary association at Malta. It would be as pleasant an occupation to them to stir up dissensions in Malta as to head a riot in Berlin or in Baden. One of these refugees was avowedly only taking Malta in his way to Venice, to assist in defending that city against the besieging troops. After all, what has been the hardship inflicted? These persons were in no danger of their lives while they were on board a French vessel. They were not detained longer than a vessel put in quarantine. They took their passages to England, or to Greece if they chose. They were prevented from disturbing Malta, and that was all. Lord Grey has, therefore, with my full concurrence, expressed his approbation of the course pursued by the Governor of Malta."

Joseph Slater, aged 24, sentenced to 10 years' transportation for larceny and previous conviction, at the Stratford assizes; and Henry Palmer, cabinet-maker and French-polisher by trade, sentenced to 10 years' transportation for larceny, escaped from Woolwich dockyard on Tuesday morning, and have not since been heard of.

The celebrated floating island in Derwentwater Lake, Keswick, which is one of the marvels of the district, made its "first appearance this season" on Thursday last, and has excited much curiosity among the visitors.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SANITARY MEASURES OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

On Tuesday the Board of Health issued their "Seventh notification with reference to the measures of prevention and relief of cholera adopted in the metropolis," in which they "lament that it is only within one week that the system of house to house visitation has been carried into effect in any of the metropolitan unions; and that even at the present time it is in action only in some few of the parishes, and that in no one of them has there as yet been provided an adequate visiting staff; but they lose no time in announcing the following results of this first week's trial, imperfect as that trial has unavoidably been."

The grounds on which the "visitation" has been urged are stated to be that "The concurrent testimony of parochial medical officers, as the result of their recent experience, is to the effect, that the only method of dealing with that form of cholera which is preceded by a marked premonitory stage, and which forms a large majority of the whole epidemic seizures, is to direct and concentrate medical treatment specially against this stage; that open dispensaries and the circulation of printed notices have afforded essential assistance in bringing this stage under early medical treatment; that hardly any cases pass into cholera, after having been brought by these means under immediate treatment; that the cases of developed cholera to which they have been called, almost invariably take place among persons who have not availed themselves of these measures of prevention; and that, as regards the metropolis, such cases constitute by far the largest proportion of the entire epidemic which has occasioned so many deaths in London; that it is therefore absolutely necessary that steps should be taken to bring this large class of cases under prompt treatment, by some other course of procedure; and that the only effectual means hitherto discovered of accomplishing this object is the system of house to house visitation."

"The sum total of the cases discovered and brought under immediate treatment up to Saturday, September 15th, in the several parts of the metropolitan districts, which have been got under visitation, is as follows:—Of premonitory diarrhoea 7465, and of rice-water purging 354; altogether 7819; of this number only 25 have passed into cholera. It must be repeated that none of these cases had received any medical treatment whatever up to the period of visitation, and that few of them, unless thus sought out, would have been brought under treatment until they had passed into the state of collapse."

The Board refer to the prejudices and fears on the score of expense with which the local authorities, in many parts of the metropolis, have met their remedial suggestions for preventing the spread of the epidemic, and point out the necessity there is for the removal of such obstacles to sanitary improvement, showing that it is a false economy to let the natural supporters of families die from want of precautionary measures, leaving their widows and children a burden on the parish, from which, had they survived, the parish would have been exempt. The fatal effects of impure water are also indicated, as a warning against its use.

THE CITY BOARD OF HEALTH.—The City Solicitor (Mr. Pearson), at the meeting on Tuesday, suggested, as a means of putting an end to intramural interments, that one or two hundred acres of ground should be purchased in a suitable situation upon one of the metropolitan railroads, say within ten or fifteen miles of the City, where a proper receiving-house could be erected, to which all bodies might be conveyed by the undertakers during the night; and at the hour fixed for the interment, the mourners, poor or rich, at a small expenditure of time or money, might assemble to pay their last tribute of respect to their departed friends. A report was read from Mr. Simon, detailing the plan of procedure adopted by him for carrying out the system of house to house visitation in the city. The report was considered satisfactory.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE CITY OF LONDON UNION.—On Wednesday, the Justice-room in the Mansion-house was crowded with gentlemen connected with the City of London Union, nearly all the guardians being present, to hear the Lord Mayor's decision on a summons which had been issued by the Central Board of Health against the City guardians, for an alleged violation of the Public Health Act, in refusing to appoint additional medical visitors for house-to-house visitation, establish hospitals and houses of refuge, and to meet other requirements of the Board. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided on the bench, assisted by the Recorder, the City Solicitor, and Aldermen Hooper, Pirie, and Gibbs. Messrs. Grainger and Austin were present on the part of the Board of Health, with Mr. Bodkin as their professional adviser. Mr. Clarkson attended for the board of guardians.—Mr. Bodkin having read the order of the board to the guardians, and the refusal of the latter to comply with it, on the ground that "the proposed regulations and directions addressed to them by the General Board of Health, if carried into effect, would be calculated to excite unnecessary fear and alarm throughout the union; and that their adoption would prove injurious, instead of beneficial, to the health of the inhabitants, by aggravating the disease they are intended to prevent and mitigate."—Mr. Clarkson stated the legal objections, which, he contended, justified the refusal of the guardians, viz. first, that the Board of Health had no power to issue such detailed orders as they had done to the guardians; next, that they had not issued those orders in the proper manner.—After much discussion, and an ineffectual attempt to adjust matters by a compromise, the Recorder said that the question was one of very great importance, and, therefore, his advice to the Lord Mayor was, to take time to consider his decision.—The Lord Mayor said that he was in the hands of the learned Recorder, and must therefore reserve his decision until he had more carefully considered the points at issue.—Alderman Gibbs said that not a single case of cholera had been reported in the City that day.—The Lord Mayor was exceedingly glad to hear it. He believed that the disease was generally on the decline.—The proceedings were then adjourned.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE GUARDIANS OF ST. PANCRAS. On Tuesday, a numerous meeting of the Board of Directors and Guardians of the Poor of St. Pancras took place at the new Vestry-rooms, King's-road, Camden Town, for the purpose of receiving an order from the Board of Health, relative to the appointment of four duly qualified medical men for the purpose of regular house-to-house visitation throughout the localities affected with cholera; and also of hearing Mr. Liddle, who had been deputed by the Board of Health to wait upon the Board of Guardians, to know their determination on the subject.—The order from the Board of Health having been read, Mr. Liddle observed that he was instructed to attend there by the Board of Health to support their views, to show the necessity of adopting the system of house visitation, as proposed. He showed the advantages which had resulted in checking the progress of the disease by the detection of cases of diarrhoea, where the system of house visitation had been adopted.—A conversation ensued, in which the proposition of the Board of Health was ridiculed by Messrs. Stockton, Welby, Douglas, and others; and supported by Mr. Dyke, who ultimately moved, that the recommendation from the Board of Health be adopted.—The chairman inquired for a seconder to the motion, but none appearing, he was about declaring that it fell to the ground, when Mr. Billett, who had just entered the room, seconded the motion.—Mr. Clarke moved, as an amendment, that the board proceed to the next order of the day. He saw no necessity for a compliance with the recommendations of the Board of Health.—The amendment, being seconded, was carried by a large majority, there being but one hand held up in favour of the resolution.—Mr. Liddle expressed his deep regret that the directors of the poor of that large parish should have come to a resolution so diametrically opposed to all that practical experience had proved good and useful.—After some further discussion, it was resolved that the clerk should acknowledge the receipt of the order of the Board of Health, and explain the reasons why the board did not comply with their recommendations.—The board shortly after separated.

DAY OF PRAYER AND HUMILIATION.—Wednesday last having been appointed by the Bishop of Winchester as a day of humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, in consequence of the prevailing epidemic, it was observed as a close holiday by abstinence from business, &c., in the various parishes on the Surrey side of the water. All the shops were closed, and the various churches and chapels of the establishment were filled with numerous congregations. To a person unacquainted with the cause, the contrast in passing from the bustle and every-day occupation of the parts of London north of the Thames to the Surrey side of the water, was almost startling.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Sept. 20th: Half-yearly General Meeting: Henry James Prescott, Esq., in the chair.—The chairman informed the meeting that a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half-year, free of income-tax, would be declared, if it met with the sanction of the proprietors. Their profits had exceeded their usual dividend of 3½ per cent. for the last half-year, by the sum of £14,522. The amount of Rest, after payment of the dividend, would be £3,057,973, which he considered ought not to be entrenched on. He moved that a dividend of 3½ per cent., free of income-tax, be declared. Two amendments were then put to increase the rate of dividend; but after a very long discussion, they were both lost by a very considerable majority, and the original motion carried. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

SOUTH SEA COMPANY.—Sept. 20: Half-yearly General Meeting: South Sea House, London: Charles Franks, Esq., in the chair.—The business of this meeting was merely formal, and the same gentlemen were re-appointed to form a committee to inspect the bye-laws of this company.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE METROPOLIS.—A large meeting of the inhabitants of All Saints, Poplar, which had been convened by the parochial authorities, was held on Tuesday evening at the Town Hall, to consider the condition of this portion of the metropolis with respect to the present supply of water for domestic and general purposes. Mr. Gibbs, one of the churchwardens, was called to the chair; and the meeting having been addressed by Mr. Roberts and Dr. Bowkett, and other gentlemen, an explanation was offered to the meeting by the promoters of a plan for improving the present supply, by means of an aqueduct from Henley Reach to Hampstead. After considerable discussion as to the propriety of at once committing the meeting to any particular plan without previous parliamentary inquiry, it was unanimously resolved:—"That the want of a copious supply of water is a great public evil, pressing with peculiar severity on the poorer classes, and necessarily tending to aggravate the prevailing malady by precluding the possibility of an efficient system of cleanliness; that the evils of the present defective supply have, for a long series of years, been matter of public complaint, without any remedial measures having been adopted, and that it is incumbent on the legislature not to allow another session to pass without making provision to meet this public necessity; and that with this view the inhabitants of this parish do petition the legislature and memorialise the members of the county and borough, and invite the other metropolitan parishes to co-operate in the endeavours of this parish to secure a full and impartial investigation of this subject." A subsequent resolution was also carried, directing the parochial authorities to prepare a petition embodying these views, to be submitted to a future public meeting.

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of the "Metropolitan Society for the Abolition of Burials in Cities and Towns" was held at the society's rooms, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars; Mr. G. A. Walker, President, in the chair. Mr. Thieke, the secretary, read the answer of the General Board of Health to an application from the society for an interview with the board. The reply stated that the board had refused to receive deputations from parties who were desirous of opposing the orders issued by the board for the closing of graveyards, and that they were also compelled by the terms of the Nuisances Amendment Act to conduct their proceedings by inquiries into each individual case. Should the society have any new information on the subject, the board would gladly accede to their request; but, as in doing so they must also hear many parties besides, the effect would only be to occupy time and delay the efforts that the board were bent on making for the removal of the acknowledged evils.

The Rev. E. Craig, rector, Pentonville, said that the answer was highly satisfactory. It assumed the principles of the society to be well founded, and fully proved that the board were resolved to comply with the wishes of the country respecting intramural burials. (Hear, hear.) The board acted wisely in not admitting deputations, and in not allowing the question to be re-opened.

On the motion of Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., the following resolutions were agreed to, viz. :—

1. That, recognising the value and importance of the co-operation of the public press in the cause of the abolition of intramural burials, the committee regard the unanimous denunciation of the journals of the metropolis and the provinces as matter of sincere congratulation; that they believe that thereby essential aid has been rendered to this object, and would therefore record the expression of their gratitude and thanks to the newspaper press of the country.
2. That the evidence laid before the select parliamentary committee of 1842 on the subject of intramural burials has been strikingly illustrated, and its truth abundantly confirmed, by the accumulating and appalling facts which have been recently adduced, and the constantly recurring proofs of the dangers and fatal consequences arising from the crowding of unlimited numbers of dead bodies into limited spaces of ground fully justify the report of the committee, as also the opinion of the House of Commons, as declared by a majority of that assembly in 1845.
3. That, advertising to the circumstances alluded to in the foregoing resolutions, and to the lamentable fact that already many thousands of the inhabitants of the metropolis have been slain by the visitation of the epidemic cholera (the ravages of which disease still continue with slight abatement), this committee deem it their duty, in the prosecution at this awful crisis of the work they have undertaken, to address an earnest memorial to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with the view of bringing under consideration of the respective ministers of the Crown the propriety of proposing to the Cabinet the promulgation of an order in council requiring measures to be adopted throughout the kingdom for the prevention of the practice of intramural burials—a practice which, as has been repeatedly demonstrated, is fraught with the most terrible and irremediable consequences.

Dr. Powell felt great pleasure in stating that the medical profession fully approved of the society, and highly appreciated Mr. Walker's services. In his district the medical men were aware of the atrocities committed in grave-yards, and the great damage which the public health sustained from them. With that impression, they were endeavouring to get closed St. George's burial-ground, which was one "great cesspool," close to the dwellings of the aristocracy, who inhaled from it a deadly poison, which rendered the very air putrid. For eighty years it had been a receptacle for the dead, who were so packed together that a shilling could not be passed between them. Such was the state of the pauper burial-grounds. In many instances, the coffins were not eighteen inches from the surface. On one occasion, in order to make room for more, a portion of a body was disinterred, with the muscles and integuments attached to the osseous structure, and thrown on a tree. (Sensation of horror.) The exhalations from the grave-yard rendered the atmosphere nauseous, disgusting, and putrid; and the scenes enacted in it were revolting to contemplate. A memorial, signed by forty-one medical men, requesting that it be closed, was presented to the Board of Health. (Hear, hear.)

A sub-committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to the Secretary of State; after which, a vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—On Wednesday an adjourned meeting of the vestry of the city parishes of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and St. Benet's, Sherehog, was held for the purpose of considering the necessity of discontinuing interments in the burial-ground attached to the church and under that sacred edifice. Mr. Flight, one of the churchwardens, being called to the chair, letters were read from the Bishop of London and the Rev. Dr. Croly, the rector, approving of the contemplated removal of interments. The closing of the ground and church for burials being agreed to, measures were adopted for the purchasing of ground in some of the cemeteries in the outskirts of the metropolis, for the proper interment of the dead of the parish.

ST. OLAVE, SILVER-STREET.—At a vestry of the united parishes of St. Alban, Wood-street, and St. Olave, Silver-street, held on Wednesday evening in the vestry-room of St. Alban's Church, to take into consideration the propriety of closing the churchyard of Saint Olave against future interments, it was moved—"That the churchwardens be empowered to take such steps as may be necessary to close the churchyard, and to prevent future interments therein; this resolution not to interfere with the rights of parties having private vaults." To this an amendment was proposed, to the effect, "that the ground should be closed up entirely, omitting the words in the resolution respecting the rights of parties having private vaults." The amendment was carried by a majority of 12, the numbers being 16 for, 4 against it.

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.—On Monday morning, Mr. Christie, the barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for the City of London, opened a court at Guildhall. Mr. Sidney Smith and Mr. E. Ledger appeared for the Liberals, and Mr. S. Browne for the Conservatives. The following is a general summary of the registration of voters this year for the City of London:—

	Livery.	Householders.	Totals.
On the present register ..	7487	13,873	21,270
Omitted from lists ..	245	2153	245
New names ..	314	2619	2833
Objected to by Reformers ..	173	654	827
Objected to by Conservatives ..	63	1725	1788
Claims by Reformers ..	2	205	207
Claims by Conservatives ..	0	27	27

Of the claims made by the Reformers 117 are for persons misdescribed on the lists, and who would be liable to be struck off if objected to. 23 of the Conservative claims are also of this kind. 397 of the objections have been made by both parties.

TOWER HAMLETS REGISTRATION COURT.—The revising barrister, Mr. Christie, sat on Saturday at the Court-house, Welleclose-square, and went entirely through the list of voters. The business was merely formal, no agents, either Liberal or Conservative, being present. The number of claims was 48, of which 7 were rejected on various grounds of illegality. One objection on the ground of non-payment of rates was held good. The proceedings terminated at half-past one o'clock.

THE CITY PRISONS.—The reports made to the Lord Mayor of the state of the City prisons, as to the health of the inmates, is very satisfactory. Mr. Burden, the Governor of the Whitecross-street Prison, states that he never recollects a period in which the debtors' gaol was more free from disease. Mr. Cope, the Governor of Newgate, describes the condition of that prison to be no less favourable; and Giltspur-street Prison, although the most uncommodious and crowded place of confinement in the metropolis, enjoys like exemption from the inroads of the fatal malarial.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—On Wednesday a meeting of members and the Committee of Management of this society was held at their offices in Trafalgar-square for general business. The report for the past year (being the 75th of the society's existence) congratulated the supporters on the success which had attended its operations; there had been 132 cases, comprising 155 persons, of whom 144 were successfully treated and recovered, and 11 were beyond recovery. The total number of persons who had bathed in the Serpentine, Hyde-park, was 91,790, which number was nearly 100,000 below the usual average. Twenty persons were rescued from drowning by the society's boatmen, and recovered by medical treatment at the Receiving House there; 14 cases of attempted suicides had been rescued; and during the last winter a number of skaters and others had been saved by the society's ice-men. Since 1774 upwards of 25,000 lives have been saved and restored in this country. One honorary gold medal and 16 honorary silver medallions had been presented for cases of rescue attended by extraordinary courage and risk, 22 bronze medals, the thanks of the society presented to nine individuals, and 125 others rewarded with money. The committee call for continued and increased exertions in favour of the institution and its praiseworthy objects.

THE ST. KATHARINE'S WHARF.—It is the intention of the General Steam Navigation Company to make the premises known as the St. Katharine's Steam-Packet Wharf, adjoining the Tower, which they have had leased to them by the St. Katharine's Dock Company for a lengthened period, the means for conducting the general business of the company with reference to the arrival and departure of their vessels in the foreign trade. The greater portion of this traffic has already been removed from Blackwall to St. Katharine's Wharf, including the vessels trading to and from Havre, Hamburg, and the Belgian ports; and in furtherance of this object it is the intention of the company to remove, on the 30th inst., the remaining portion of the trade hitherto and now conducted at the Brunswick Wharf, Blackwall, to the St. Katharine's Wharf.

RAGGED SCHOOLS, SAINT PANCRAS.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the supporters of Ragged and Sunday Schools in Saint Pancras, connected with Tonbridge Chapel, New-road, was held in the school-room of the chapel, for the purpose of receiving the report, of the state of the schools. The Rev. Mr. Woodward (in the chair) read the report, which stated that a branch school had been called into existence at Agar Town, which had produced the most favourable result in that populous neighbourhood. The progress of the ragged schools was most satisfactory. There were connected with the Tonbridge Schools 193 boys and 289 girls; with the Agar Schools, about 240 boys and girls. The expenditure amounted to £43. The annual receipts reached £32, leaving £11 to be provided for. The report was adopted.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—On Wednesday evening, a preliminary public meeting was held at the Duke of York Tavern, Wenlock-street, City-road, when it was resolved to form a district society in support of the objects and principles of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. A committee was appointed to advance the objects in view.

FIRE AT HACKNEY.—At half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Buck, furniture dealer, Morning-lane, Hackney. A vigorous effort was made to save an upper building, known as "The Tabernacle," engaged as a place of worship by a body of religiousists, who had very recently fitted up the place at considerable expense, but to no purpose, as the building in less than half an hour was entirely gutted. The disaster is said to have been caused by the falling of a piece of lighted wood upon some shavings. The building was partially insured, but Mr. Buck's loss is believed to be heavy.

FIRE AT STEPNEY.—About one o'clock on Wednesday, a fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Cowley, hat manufacturer, High-street, Stepney. From this house to those adjoining, that of Mr. Williams, pawnbroker, and that of Mr. Belcher, cheesemonger, the flames spread furiously. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the firemen, Mr. Cowley's house and stock were destroyed, and the greater portion of the pawnbroker's property fell a like sacrifice.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAMS, THE CHARTIST CONVICT.—On Sunday the remains of Joseph Williams, the Chartist convict, were conveyed to their last resting-place, in the Victoria Cemetery, Bethnal-green. A mourning-coach followed the hearse, containing his father, mother, and other relatives. There were several private cabs in the rear, which were followed to the cemetery by upwards of 10,000 persons, the twentieth part of whom were carrying the Chartist staffs of office. In accordance with the wish of the Convention, Williams was interred in the same grave with the young weaver who was killed on Sunday, June 4, 1848, when attending the Chartist meeting held in Bishop Bonner's Fields. The usual religious ceremonies over the deceased being gone through, the concourse left the ground, contributing liberally as they departed to a fund being raised for the benefit of widow Williams and her six children. The boxes for the subscription were held by females, and had inscribed on them "The Liberty and Victim Fund." There was a strong body of police present, but their services were not required.

THE JEWISH FORM OF PRAYER.—A Form of Prayer has been issued by the Chief Rabbi, to be used in all the synagogues of the united congregations in the British empire, on account of the mortality caused by the cholera. After reading the penitential Psalms of David, the 22nd, 91st, and 103rd, by the reader and congregation, the following prayer is to be read:—"Lord Almighty! gracious and full of compassion, who hast created the universe by Thy wisdom, Thine eyes are upon the earth from the beginning of the year, even unto the end thereof. Thou formest the light and the darkness. Thou providest peace and raisest calamity. To Thee, O Lord, we approach now, when our souls are overwhelmed by amazement and affliction. Thou hast visited the inhabitants of this country, by sending forth among them a raging disease, a dreadful destruction, so that every nerve trembles, every heart palpitates therat. Verily! we know, O God, Thy judgments are just, for no evil can issue from Thee, the source of all goodness and mercy; but Thou chastenest us for our sins, because our iniquities and transgressions are heavy upon us, and our hearts forward and perverse. We beseech Thee, O Lord, to let our penitential prayers ascend unto Thee like incense. In Thy mercy, attend not to our wickedness, but cause us to return unto Thee by a perfect repentance. Let Thy countenance shine upon us Thy servants. Withdraw this plague from our land. Be, as heretofore, our rock and our shelter, and deliver not the beings of Thine hand unto this destroying visitation. Be Thou, O Lord, at the right hand of the physicians, enlighten their spirits and guide their counsels, for Thou alone art the merciful, the mighty healer. Father! full of all grace, heal the hearts which are broken—bind up the wounds which are bleeding, soothe the souls which are afflicted, and grant that we may turn even the afflictions which befall us into a corrective to our souls. Bless us, and bless our children. Pour out Thy Divine Spirit upon all men, and restore unto us a year of life and plenty—a year of peace and redemption. Amen."

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE CHOLERA.—It was announced on Sunday morning last at the various Roman Catholic churches and chapels in the metropolis, that the ensuing week being Ember week, the usual observance of a fast on the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday would be required by the church, but that, in consequence of the prevalence of cholera and diarrhoea, and as fish is considered to induce a looseness of the bowels, and the nourishment afforded by eating animal and substantial food is essential for the preservation of the stomach and bowels in health and strength, the abstinence from flesh meat, required on such occasions, will be dispensed with by Dr. Wiseman, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the metropolitan district, with the express sanction and by the direction of his Holiness the Pope. This indulgence, however, from the usual strict rules and regulations of the Church of Rome, in consequence of the prevailing sickness, is granted on condition, which condition is earnestly requested to be strictly fulfilled, that the community should by every means in their power, both by personal and pecuniary assistance, aid the sick and destitute poor in this pressing emergency.

PROPORTION OF MORTALITY TO POPULATION IN THE METROPOLIS.—The following table, which has been prepared from the Registrar-General's return, shows the total number of deaths from cholera for each district of the metropolis from the 19th May to the 8th September instant. The districts are arranged according to the highest rate of mortality on the population.

RETURN OF DEATHS FROM CHOLERA, FROM THE 19TH MAY TO THE 8TH SEPTEMBER.

Districts.	Population in 1841.	Total Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Population.
1. Rotherhithe ..	13,940	283	1 in every 49
2. Bermondsey ..	35,002	591	" " 59
3. St. Olave ..	19,869	273	" " 73
4. St. George, Southwark ..	46,718	635	" " 74
5. St. Saviour ..	33,027	418	" " 79
6. Newington ..	54,693	667	" " 82
7. West London ..	29,188	334	" " 87
8. Camberwell ..	39,931	411	" " 97
9. Lambeth ..	116,072	1168	" " 99
10. Bethnal-green ..	74,206	548	" " 133
11. Poplar ..	31,171	214	" " 146
12. Shoreditch ..	83,564	536	" " 156
13. Wandsworth ..	39,918	252	" " 158
14. Greenwich ..	81,125	498	" " 163
15. Westminster ..	56,802	318	" " 179
16. Whitechapel ..	71,879	345	" " 208
17. Stepney ..	90,831	385	" " 236
18. Chelsea ..	40,243	164	" " 245
19. St. Giles ..	54,378	217	" " 251
20. Lewisham ..	23,051	80	" " 288
21. East London ..	39,718	135	" " 294
22. St. George in the East ..	41,416	136	" " 305
23. City of London ..	56,009	161	" " 348
24. Strand ..	43,667	121	" " 361
25. Holborn ..	44,532	114	" " 391
26. St. Luke ..	49,908	126	" " 396
27. Islington ..	55,779	123	" " 453
28. St. Martin-in-the-Field ..	29,132	54	" " 465
29. Kensington ..	74,898	133	" " 563
30. Pancras and Hampstead ..	140,078	231	" " 606
31. Hackney ..	42,328	67	" " 632
32. Clerkenwell ..	56,799	81	" " 701
33. Marylebone ..	138,383	196	" " 706
34. St. George, Hanover-square ..	66,657	87	" " 766
35. St. James, Westminster ..	37,457	40	" " 936

The number of deaths from cholera, from the 19th May to the 7th July, was 403; and from the 7th July to the 8th September (two months), 9739; making a total of 10,142, being an average of 1 death in every 192 of the population. The mortality has been generally considered higher in Lambeth than in any other district of the metropolis; but, on reference to the table, it will be found that the deaths have been fewer there than in many other districts. It stands ninth on the list.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The official return of the number of births registered in the week ending 15th of September, is—males, 663; females, 639; total, 1302. The deaths were—males, 1351; females, 1514; total, 2865. According to the weekly average derived from the deaths of 1844-45-46-47-48, and corrected for the increase of population, the deaths should be only 1008. Of the 2865 deaths thus registered, 1682 were by cholera, making the aggregate numbers, since the commencement of the epidemic in London, 12,837. The deaths from all causes in the last six consecutive weeks were 1909, 2230, 2456, 2796, 3183, 2865. The deaths from cholera for the last thirteen weeks have been respectively 49, 124, 152, 339, 678, 783, 926, 823, 1229, 1272, 1663, 2026, and 1682. The numbers last week have sensibly decreased.

FROM GLASGOW TO IONA.

THERE is not within the limits of the United Kingdom a succession of more beautiful or varied scenery, than in the route from Glasgow to Oban, and from Oban to Staffa and Iona, round the island of Mull. Glasgow is an admirable station for the tourist. It is within an easy distance, either by rail or steamboat, of some of the most celebrated portions of the western Highlands; and any traveller for pleasure, who finds himself within its smoky and dingy precincts, without having fully decided on the route he shall take in search of the picturesque, the beautiful, and the romantic, has only to choose the first conveyance westward, whether it be the Greenock train, a Clyde steam-boat, or a Dumbarton coach, to find what he seeks, and to be gratified. Glasgow itself is generally supposed to offer few attractions to the tourist. But this is a mistake. Old Glasgow, with all its dirt and discomfort, the swarming wretchedness and filth of the celebrated "Salt Market," the "Goose Dubs," the "Gallowgate," and the "Cowcaddens," is well worthy of a visit. If it were only to see now quaint and even picturesque in misery are the haunts of the poor population of one of the richest cities in the world, the traveller should not omit to take a glance at these places, and at the Wynds. The population of these districts has only an admixture of Scotch amongst it, the great majority of the ragged and unclean multitudes that swarm in them being Irish. The aborigines are easily distinguishable, more especially the women. M. Gavarni's sketches will give the reader an idea of the maids and matrons of the poorer classes of Scotch people in Glasgow—maids and matrons whose "free" feet were never encumbered by the weight of a shoe, or encased in the comfort of a stocking, and whose heads, exposed to the weather, or only protected by a shawl, never wore cap or bonnet since they came from the nurse's arms. But in these days of the prevalence of cholera, it would not be wise for any enterprising tourist to linger long in these portions of the city. A glance will be sufficient. Glasgow is, in other respects, an interesting place. Forty years ago, there were scores of towns within the limits of the Kingdom which were its superiors in wealth, extent, and population. It has now no superior or equal, except London. It has a larger population than Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, or Manchester; and combines within itself the advantages possessed by the two last mentioned. Like Manchester, it is a city of tall chimneys

SKETCHES OF SCOTTISH CHARACTER, BY GAVARNI.



WOMAN AND GIRL OF THE SALTMARRET, GLASGOW.

and daily-increasing manufactures; and, like Liverpool, it is a commercial port, trading extensively with every part of the world. Its population amounts to more than 350,000 souls, of whom 60,000 are Irish. Its prosperity is entirely owing to the industry, perseverance, and intelligence of its inhabitants. The new city of Glasgow, which is rapidly rising to the north-west of the ancient town, is one of the most splendid in Europe, and is not surpassed, for beauty of architecture, in its public and private buildings, and for the length, breadth, and elegance of its streets, squares, and crescents, even by Edinburgh itself—renowned in all these respects though the latter may be. The motto upon the city arms is, "Let Glasgow flourish." It has flourished, and bids fair to flourish still more.

There are several routes from Glasgow to Oban. One is by steam-boat from the Broomielaw, down the magnificent river Clyde as far as Dumbarton; from Dumbarton, by omnibus or coach to Balloch, at the foot of Loch Lomond; from Balloch, by steam-boat through this renowned Lake, up the river Falloch, to Inverarnan, at the other extremity; and from Inverarnan by coach to Inverary and Oban. The tourist by this route has the advantage of seeing Loch Awe, and its mighty lord paramount, Ben Cruachan—a loch and a mountain not so much spoken of as Loch Lomond and Ben Lomond, but by no means inferior, and, in the estimation of many, far superior to them. Another route to Oban is by steamer to Ardrishaig, at the entrance of the Crinan Canal; through the Crinan in the track-boat, to Loch Crinan; and from Loch Crinan in another steam-boat to Oban—the whole distance being performed in less than twelve hours. By this route the tourist passes through the lovely Kyles of Bute, and amid the magnificent coast scenery of the mainland of Scotland and the island of Mull.

Most lovely! oh! most beautiful and grand
Were all the scenes of this romantic land!
Isle after isle, with grey empurpled rocks,
Breasted in steadfast majesty the shocks
Stupendous of the wild Atlantic wave.
Many a desolate sonorous cave
Re-echoed through its inmost vaults profound
The mighty diapason, and full sound
Of Corryvreckan—awful orator—
Preaching to lonely isles with eloquent roar:
Many a mountain rear'd its lordly crest,
Bronzed or empurpled by the radiant West;
Many a hill-girt loch indented far
The mainland; many a high and frowning scaur,
The haunt of sea-fowl, raised its barren form,
Furrow'd with age, defiant of the storm:
And over all this hazy realm was spread
A halo of sad memories of the dead;
Of mournful love-tales; of old tragedies,
Filling the heart with pity, and the eyes
With tears, at bare remembrance; and old songs
Of love's endurance, love's despair, love's wrongs,
And triumph o'er all obstacles at last;
And all the grief and passion of the past.

The whole of this district is classic ground, and the reader of modern poetry will be reminded at every turn of the paddle-wheel of some incident recorded in poem, song, or drama, by Ossian, Sir Walter Scott, Wordsworth, Joanna Baillie, Thomas Campbell, and others.

The third route, which requires some pedestrianism, is equally attractive. From Glasgow to Greenock by rail—from Greenock to Kilman on the Holy Loch by steam-boat—and from Kilman along the side of Loch Eck to Strachur, a walk of eighteen miles, brings the traveller to the shores of Loch Fine, where, if he do not relish another walk of ten or twelve miles round the head of the loch, he can take the ferry-boat, and be rowed five miles across to Inverary. From Inverary to Dalmally, and from Dalmally to Oban, will afford the pedestrian two days' delight amid some of the most magnificent scenery in Scotland, including the river Ayr and its beautiful falls, Kilchurn Castle, Loch Awe, Ben Cruachan, the Pass of Awe—worthy of its name, Connell Ferry, Loch Etive, and Dunolly and Dunstaffnage castles, renowned in many a song and legend, and deserving all their renown, not only for their past history, but for the present grandeur of their ruin and the splendour of their site.

At Oban, during the summer season, a steamer plies regularly round the island of Mull, calling at Staffa and Iona. Mull was called by Dr. Macculloch, in his "Hebridean Travels," a "detestable" island; but other travellers have not participated in his dislike. On the contrary, Mull is pronounced by all who have sailed round it, or set foot in it, to be a magnificent island; and,



HERD BOYS OF IONA.

though not possessing the advantage of good roads in the interior, and being in other respects in a very primitive state, it possesses manifold attractions for the sportsman, the tourist, the botanist, the geologist, and for the man who loves now and then to see human nature as it exists out of the beaten tracks of civilization. The Highland girl, who is represented by M. Gavarni as crossing a mountain stream with a can of milk in her hand, may be considered a specimen of the strong women of the island. There are sturdy lasses in Mull, who do a great deal of work upon scanty fare. They are scantily clad and scantily paid, but they are cheerful and good-looking. To hear them sing, in choruses, a Gaelic song in the intervals of field labour at harvest time, is a treat of no ordinary kind—a treat which once was ours, as we came upon a bevy of the m reaping in a field that commanded a view over the Atlantic and the countless islands of the west. But as Iona and Staffa offer attractions of another kind and enjoy a fame that extends wherever the English tongue is spoken, the great majority of tourists are in too great a hurry to visit them to spend much of their time in Mull. The island, moreover, is not rich in hotel accommodation, except at the one inn of Tobermory—the only town in the island. This town is not so large as an ordinary English village; and there is, therefore, no great inducement for any one to stay, except he can "rough" it, or is fortunate enough to be a friend of any of the hospitable landlords and residents of the place.

Iona, or Icolmkill (the island of Colm's Church), may be truly called an "illustrious" spot. Every reader will remember the raptures of Dr. Johnson on setting foot upon its shore, and the celebrated sentence in which he moralises upon the feelings that must inspire the man of refinement in such a place: "Far be from me and my friends such frigid philosophy as would conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom,



GIRL OF IONA.

bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona." It would take a volume to do justice to the claims which Iona has upon the attention of the scholar and the traveller—a volume as yet unwritten, but which, it is to be hoped, some competent hand will undertake, and present to the world. The best account of it that has yet been given appears in a modest, learned, interesting, but very peculiar volume, written by an enthusiastic Celt, entitled "The Native Steam-boat Companion," which ought to be in the hand of every tourist who visits these beautiful and interesting parts of Scotland. The graphic pencil of M. Gavarni gives us, in the accompanying sketches of two kilted and bare-legged "callants," and a contemplative maiden of the isle, some of the human interest of Iona in the year 1849. We will but add, for the information of the imaginative reader, that among the traditions of the place is one, that every year, on a certain night, Colm, or Columba, its patron saint, sails in a phantom boat among the Hebrides, and stands upon the ruined wall of the cathedral to count and to bless the islands of the west. Another is, that seven years before the end of the world a deluge is to submerge all Europe, except Iona.



PEASANT GIRL OF MULL.



WOMAN AND GIRL OF THE SALTMARRET, GLASGOW.

MUMMY WHEAT.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE accompanying sketch is a correct representation of the produce of one grain of Egyptian wheat obtained from a mummy. The seed was brought into this country from Thebes, by the family of Sir W. Symonds, of Hampshire; and by them presented to Chamberlayne Chamberlayne, Esq., of Maugersbury House, Gloucestershire, and grown by Mr. R. Enock, of Stow-on-the-Wold. What is most remarkable



MUMMY WHEAT IN EAR, GROWN AT STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

is, the great length of time that has elapsed since the corn from which the plant was produced grew; for, at the most reasonable computation, no less a time than 571 years B. C., or 2400 years, have passed away since any record can be obtained of entombed mummies within the pits of Thebes. There are, at a very moderate computation, upwards of 1600 grains of corn in the fifteen stems produced. The stem (a) is a single ear, resembling our common ears of wheat, and this springing from the same root. May we not, therefore, infer that the wheat now grown is a degenerate class of this same species which formerly grew in Egypt? else, how could the Egyptians have supplied the empires of Assyria, Greece, and Rome from their superabundance above their own wants?

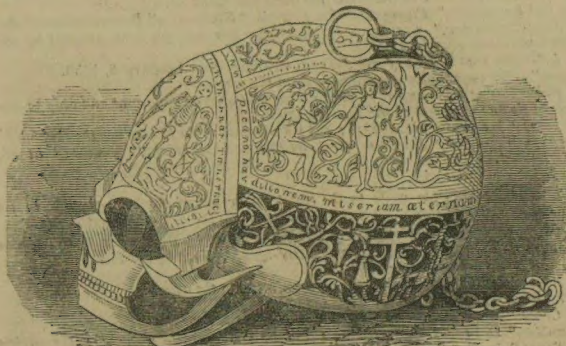
Grammar-School, Stow-on-the-Wold, September 18, 1849.

E. EMERY.

CURIOSITIES.—VI.

A MEMENTO MORI WATCH, GIVEN BY MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS TO HER MAID OF HONOUR, MARY SETOUN.

THIS singular Watch is illustrated the same size as the original in Smith's "Historical and Literary Curiosities;" and from the description there appended we extract the following account of it:—"On the forehead of the skull is the figure of Death with his scythe and sand-glass. He stands between a palace on one hand and a cottage on the other, with his toes applied equally to the door of each; and around this is the legend from Horace, 'Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas Regumque turres.' On the opposite or posterior part of the skull is a representation of Time devouring all things. He also has a scythe; and near him is the serpent with its tail in its mouth, being an emblem of eternity. This is surrounded by another legend from Horace 'Tempus edax rerum tuque invidiosa vetustas.' The upper part of the skull is divided into two compartments: on one is represented our first parents in the Garden of Eden attended by some of the animals, with the motto, 'Peccando perditionem miseriam æternam posteris meruerunt.' The opposite compartment is filled with the subject of the salvation of lost man by the crucifixion of our Saviour, who is represented as suffering between the two thieves, whilst the Marys are in adoration below; the motto to this is 'Sic justitiae satisfecit, mortem superavit, salutem comparavit.' Running below these compartments on both sides, there is an open-work of about an inch in width, to permit the sound to come more freely when the watch strikes. This is formed of emblems belonging to the Crucifixion, scourges of various kinds, swords, the flagon and cup of the eucharist, the cross, pincers, lantern used in the garden, spears of different kinds, and one with the sponge on its point, thongs, ladders, the coat without a seam, and the dice that were thrown for it, the hammer and nails, and the crown of thorns. Under all these is the motto, 'Scala celi ad gloriam via.'



MEMENTO MORI WATCH GIVEN BY MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS TO HER MAID OF HONOUR, MARY SETOUN.

"The watch is opened by reversing the skull, and placing the upper part of it in the hollow of the hand, and then lifting the under jaw, which rises on a hinge. Inside, on the plate, which may thus be called the lid, is a representation of the Holy Family in the stable, with the infant Jesus laid in the manger, and angels ministering to him; in the upper part an angel is seen descending, with a scroll, on which is written 'Gloria excelsis Deo, et in terra pax, hominibus bona volu.' In the distance are the shepherds, with their flocks, and one of the men is in the act of performing on a cornucopia. The works of the watch occupy the position of the brains in the skull itself; the dial-plate being on a flat where the roof of the mouth and the parts behind it under the base of the brain are to be found in the real subject. The dial-plate is of silver, and is fixed within a golden circle richly carved in a scroll pattern. The hours are marked in large Roman letters, and within them is the figure of Saturn devouring his children, with this relative

legend round the outer rim of the flat 'Sicut melis ceteris omnibus idem.' Lifting up the body of the works on the hinges by which they are attached, they are found to be wonderfully entire. There is no date, but the maker's name, with the place of manufacture, 'Moyse, Blois,' are distinctly engraved. Blois is the place where it is believed that watches were first made, and this suggests the probability of the opinion that the watch was expressly ordered by Queen Mary, at Blois, when she went there with her husband, the Dauphin, previous to his death. The watch appears to have been originally constructed with catgut, instead of chain, which it now has, which must have been a more modern addition. It is now in perfect order, and performs wonderfully well, though it requires to be wound up within twenty-six hours to keep it going with tolerable accuracy. A large silver bell, of very musical sound, fills the entire hollow of the skull, and receives the works within it when the watch is shut. A small hammer, set in motion by a separate escapement, strikes the hours on it.

"This very curious relic must have been intended to occupy a stationary place on a *prie-dieu*, or small altar, in a private oratory, for its weight is much too great to have admitted of its being carried in any way attached to this person."

This watch is now in the possession of Sir T. D. Lauder family, of Grange and Fountain Hall, Bart., who inherited it through the Setoun family, from which they are descended; it having been given by Queen Mary to Mary Setoun, of the house of Wintoun, one of the four Marys Maids of Honour to the Scottish Queen.

MAXIMILIAN, KING OF BAVARIA.

OPENING OF THE DIET.

THE Bavarian Diet was opened on the 10th by the King in person, with a Royal speech. The ceremony was preceded by a religious service, at which his Majesty and the Court were present. The same service was celebrated in all the churches of Munich.

The following is the substance of the Royal speech:—

"Since the spring of last year a powerful moral movement has had possession of the greater part of Europe, and given in all Germany, and consequently also in Bavaria, new activity to the public life of the people. The Princes and nations of Germany have proclaimed that the object of their common efforts is to give a free development to the interior, and strengthen the power of the common country abroad. But in this noble pursuit of enthusiasm impure elements have been mixed up, and on many points they acquired a temporary preponderance. Passion and blindness have shaken the bases of social order; they have endeavoured to cause what was undertaken for the happiness of the people to serve in promoting their ruin. It is a sacred duty for the Government and the Legislature to oppose with a strong hand the criminal attempt. Faithful to my conviction that liberty cannot exist without order and the law, I have endeavoured to fulfil that duty. To succeed completely, I count on the support of the representatives of my people. Before all things the German nation requires a new constitution, which will permit it to feel and act like one nation. I share this sentiment; and I maintain my conviction that, in order that the new constitution may produce good fruits, it must embrace all the German tribes without favouring any. However difficult may be the solution of this supreme problem, it may be obtained by the disinterested devotedness of all. I salute with joy, as the first important step towards this object, the well-founded hope which has been produced within the last few days, of the formation of a Central Provisional Government, of which it is generally admitted that the action would be efficacious. My Government will immediately give the most complete explanations to the Chambers on the present situation relative to the German constitution, and on its conduct in the negotiations thereon. A revision of the Bavarian constitution will be proposed to you; this constitution will carry into effect the principles relative to the fundamental rights of the German people adopted by the National Assembly. In several parts of the kingdom the political movement, to my regret, has abandoned the path of the law, and committed crime. Legal force has re-established order; the judicial power exercises independent functions. Still, I shall know how to distinguish the gettters-up of disturbances from the men who have been seduced or blinded. You will not refuse me your co-operation if I obey the impulses of my heart."

King Maximilian (II.) Joseph is now in his 38th year, having been born November 28th, 1811. He assumed the reins of Government by the abdication of his father, King Ludwig, on the 21st of March, 1848; the abdication being the result of the intrigues of the Bavarian nobles on the one hand, and the charms of Lola Montes on the other. The new King opened the Chambers with a speech from the Throne, on the 22nd of March. One of his Majesty's earliest acts was the writing of an autograph letter to the Minister of the Interior, respecting the working classes; expressing his great concern at the state of commerce, and his desire for the co-operation of all parties to restore the industrial resources of the country; and requesting the Government to take immediate steps to provide work, by commencing the construction of railways, water-works, bridges, roads, public buildings, &c., as far as the public exchequer would allow the requisite expenditure. This was, at all events, a promising commencement of the new reign.

The King was married by proxy on the 5th, and in person on the 12th of October, 1842, to Frederique Auguste Maria Hedwige, Princess Royal of Prussia, and by her has two sons.

The accompanying portrait of his Bavarian Majesty is from a drawing by M. Baugnet.

BLOWING-UP OF THE SHIP "MINERVA."—Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's of the destruction of the ship *Minerva*, Captain Hovenden master. The ship left Sydney on the 6th of February last, bound for Portland Bay, having on board, besides passengers, 200 barrels of gunpowder, and a large quantity of rum, brandy, and sulphur. She was obliged to put into Jervis Bay to undergo repairs, and left that place on the 20th of March. On the following day, at four o'clock A.M., the hold was discovered to be on fire; and the crew, being aware of the dangerous nature of the cargo, launched the boats, and made their escape in them without delay, accompanied by the captain and passengers. Within fifteen minutes of their leaving the vessel a tremendous explosion took place, carrying the decks 500 feet into the air. The rum and brandy, &c. were ignited, and the vessel, after burning to the water's edge, sank. The boats made for Port Fairy, and, after being tossed about in a tempestuous sea for six days, and having nothing but a keg of water and some baracootas to subsist upon (the baracootas proved poisonous, and were thrown overboard), succeeded in reaching Port Phillip Heads, where assistance was obtained. The loss is estimated at several thousand pounds.



MAXIMILIAN, KING OF BAVARIA.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

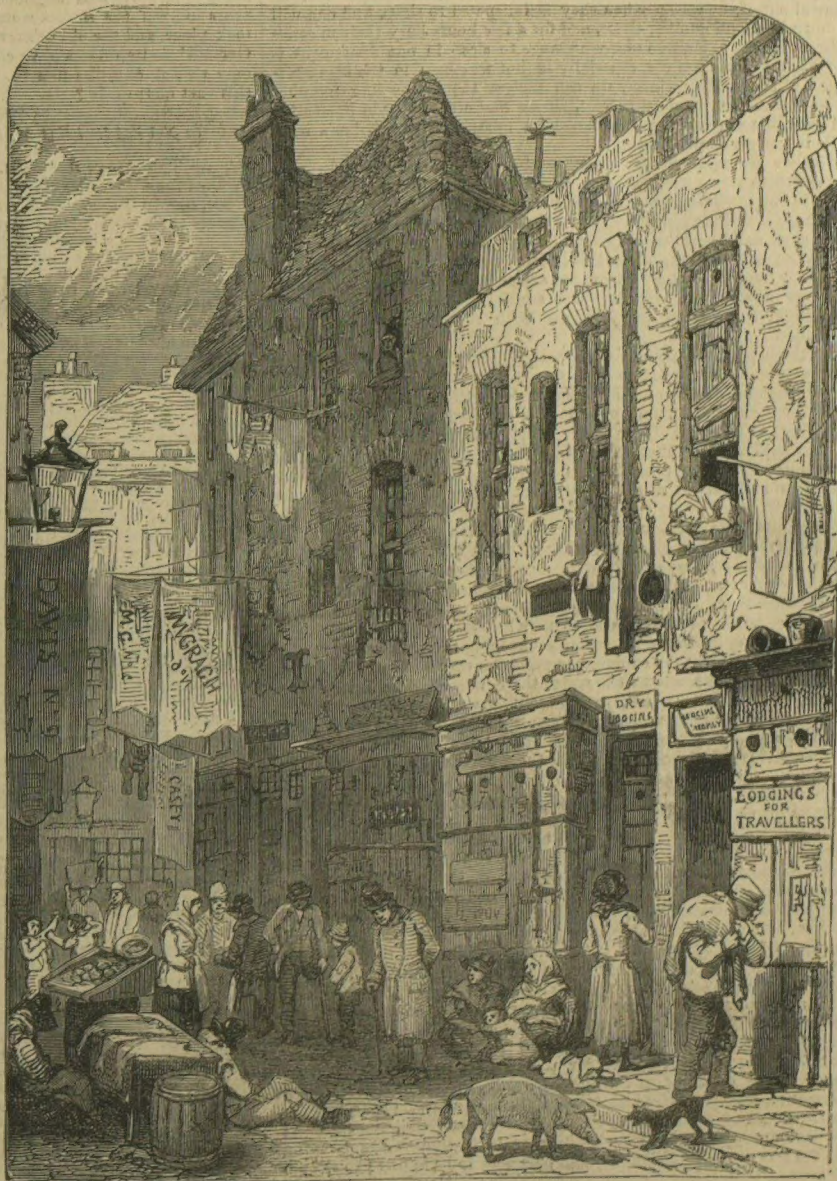
BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XIV.—NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ST. GILES.

As St. Giles's folds within its arms a portion of the fashion-frequented neighbourhood of Oxford-street, so do the low allies of Tothill-fields hem in the palaces of Westminster, creeping up to the very walls of the grey old Abbey, and dipping down to the rim of the river; while, eastward, the City of Merchants is bounded by the wretchedness of Whitechapel on the one hand, and, deep behind again, by the thickly-inhabited parish of Shoreditch. Wealth cannot wholly seclude itself—to whosoever it moves poverty follows for companionship, for without its dependents it is useless: riches cannot dwell apart, without looking worse than the gold on gold in bad heraldry. The fungus and the lichen cling to the stem of the sound gigantic oak, the same as to the trunk of the decaying pollard. True, the wedge has been driven into the rotten heart of the old Rookery of St. Giles's, and New Oxford-street has sprung up from the corruption; but what has become of the inhabitants who batten on the core of this decayed tree? Like a nest of ants, they are turned loose to overrun other neighbourhoods: the new houses and splendid streets which have risen above the old sites of sorrow, misery and wretchedness, have but driven them from their ancient haunts,

Homeless amid a thousand hearths,

and compelled them to seek shelter in other quarters, where the poverty-stricken populace "most do congregate"—where misery clings to



PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON.—THE ROOKERY, ST. GILES'S.

misery for a little warmth, and want and disease lie down side by side, and groan together—where

But to think is to be full of sorrow,
And leaden-eyed despair.—KEATS.

Let us look these evils steadily in the face for a moment or two, without blenching. The air which now blows through the open windows of the emblazoned carriage in which the diamonded Duchess is seated, a few seconds ago swept over the poisonous avenues of Church-street and Carrier-street, and is laden with odours from the sink and sewerage of St. Giles's. Yes, the self-same breeze which now uplifts those dark ringlets, a minute ago filled the lungs of Wiggins. Those parted lips inhaled the poison that arose from the rotten garbage of these streets, the gases arising from the churchyard, and every other smell that is born of death and decay. How essential is it, then, fair lady! for thy own sake, to aid us in cleansing these Augean stables, in purifying these pest-houses of poor humanity. You may build yourself a fine house, my lady, and hem it round with a lofty wall; but you must, while in town, still breathe the poisonous air which they breathe, until these grievous evils are remedied.

We will enter these streets and peep into those dark, close, unhealthy, and forbidding-looking rooms. In this narrow alley a dusky twilight reigns throughout the sunny noon of day: we have to feel for the noisome staircases which open on either hand; and now we have found one, we will grope our way through this land of gloom and shadows. What a dead smell floats around us; a close noisome air, such as arises from an overcrowded vault, even more death-smelling than many a vault we have in our day visited. The staircase is encrusted with dirt; a kind of black greasy mud, which has been trampled into toughness, not unlike what covers the City streets after rain or snow in winter; but "that" is "clean" dirt in comparison to this, for here we tread upon old filth, the accumulation, it may be, of years, for, by the side of the staircase, where it is least trodden, it is mildewed and mouldy. The smoke of our cigar is the only wholesome aroma that rises amid these stifling rooms. The perfume of flowers could never pierce through the weight of this dense atmosphere, but would fall back again and die amid the petals whence it arose; even the strong sweet-smelling May-blossoms would struggle in vain to disperse the poison of this motionless air.

Now we have reached the room we cannot see what forms are before us, so little light streams in through that "dirt-ditched" and cobweb-covered casement, which appears as if it were never opened, as if they knew that the noisome air was better kept out than in. There is no ventilation, no "through-draft" through any of these miserable rooms; the walls are damp through so many breaths, for where the moist air falls there doth it rest, hanging like cold beaded drops on the brow of one who wrestles sternly with death.

It must have been many years since these apartments were either painted or whitewashed; a black grey hue pervades everything, as if the very atmosphere had itself grown dark through hovering here so long and motionless, as if it were compelled to stand and sicken between the stench from below and the black vapours above—the one arising from the fetid cellars, the other buried down by the rain from the soot-covered roofs—exhalations of the earth earthy, of the sewer sewery, of the filth filthy—poison ever propagating poison—gutters ever generating deadly gases, and creeping into the blood of the inhabitants; and yet strange, in spite of its filth, this neighbourhood has been passed over lightly by the "fell destroyer," compared to others which he has ravaged and is still ravaging.

Behold! the curtain is at last uplifted, and those are living and breathing forms that sit or stand before us, and such—however much we may shun them here—as we shall be doomed to dwell amongst hereafter. That poor girl is tying up her water-cresses in bunches, ready for to-morrow's sale; she has no other place but the floor to lay them on before she puts them into her little basket ready bunched. The green bunches at her feet will be sold, and eaten on the morrow by those who never bestow a thought on the filthy floor on which they now lie. In that room they will be kept all night, amid the breathing of above a dozen sleepers. Those cabbages which the man is piling up in the corner are the unsold remainder of to-day's stock; he will strip off the outer leaves in the morning, to give them a fresh look: they will also be eaten on the morrow, in spite of the poisonous exhalations they are steeped in. He will sleep beside them all night: the man with the three dogs will share his bed, and perhaps the dogs themselves may find a couch amongst the cabbages. The woman who has just brought in that bundle of filthy rags (too late to be sold to-day in Monmouth-street) is also a lodger, and will no doubt make a pillow of her dirty burthen. That pile of shavings, sacking, straw, and rags will be dragged out of the corner when they feel disposed to sleep, and one will lie down here and another there, and for a few hours bury their miseries in forgetfulness. How so many manage to sleep in one apartment is only known to themselves, especially in hot weather: in the bleak bitterness of the chilling winter, we can picture them crowding together for warmth. But we must retreat, for we find a difficulty in breathing, and pant like a robin that has flown by mistake into a baker's oven while it was gradually heating.

Here we are again in the filthy street—for they have no back-yards into which to throw their refuse; so must either keep it to putrify and decay in the overheated rooms, or throw it out, and let their neighbours go "share and share alike" in the sights and smells which pervade the uncleansed neighbourhood. True, there is a man employed to clear away the garbage; but, when this is done, they have no water, saving what they beg, and not a drop can they spare to wash down the gutters: wherever a sunbeam alights, you see it steaming with the filth, and behold the golden ray dimmed with the vapour and deadly exhalations.

Yet these poor people are not naturally dirty. From many of the windows you see their tattered garments hanging out to dry, though, from the colour, you have a difficulty in persuading yourself that they have ever been washed, and come to the conclusion that they are only hung there to be aired. The colour is not their fault: such an atmosphere would turn a root of milk-white daisies to the hue of parchment in a month, if it were possible that they could live so long in those breathless and airless alleys, where not a green leaf has grown for years.

Sometimes little Jack, or his half-clothed sister, when playing about the room (for children play even here), catch the end of the prop on which the rags are suspended, when down comes the whole washing into the gutter; and, unless the poor washerwoman is pretty nimble in looking after them, the first dishonest passer-by will be likely enough to pick up the whole wardrobe, and to see what it weighs at the nearest rag-shop. They have not the means of keeping themselves clean; like the Israelites of old, they cannot complete the task without the straw; and in many places what little water there was has, like other conveniences, been cut off while the new buildings were proceeding. Baths and wash-houses will, no doubt, in time supply these deficiencies; but, until these are opened, we suppose the inhabitants must be left to shift for themselves as they best can, for the "improvements" as they are called, have subjected many of the people in this poor neighbourhood to such privations as they never before experienced.

Let us lift up the flap of this cellar, and see what is going on below; for that gleam of fire, or candlelight, shows that these underground regions are inhabited—that the habits of the ancient Britons are not wholly abandoned, but that the descendants of those old burrowers of hill and rock have but changed the twilight of their dry caverns for the damp and darkness of these sewer-like habitations. Here we behold another human hive busily preparing for dinner, although it is so late in the day; for, like our wealthy merchants, they must get through whatever business they may chance to have on hand before they have (the means or) time to eat. Saw you ever such a medley as is now frizzling in that capacious frying-pan? Parings of a loin of mutton, two beef sausages, a thin rasher of pickled pork, ditto of bacon, the scrag-end of a neck of mutton, a piece of beef skirt, a small steak, and a kidney. That old fellow with the wooden leg quite enjoys the job of cooking, and has got a jug of water in readiness to make "gravy" for the whole community, who have clubbed towards the contents of the frying-pan. Those who sit on the unboarded and unpaved floor beside the wall, and who look on so wistfully, have nothing to cook—nothing to eat; they paid the last penny or twopenny they possessed to be allowed to sleep on the floor of that cellar until morning. When those dinners or suppers are over, the broken table, the bottomless chairs, and old butter-tubs, which are used for seats, will be set aside, and the whole of the naked cellar strewn over with straw or shavings, on which they may (if they can)

Look round and take their rest.
And right glad will those foodless and moneyless creatures be when all the cooking and eating, in which they cannot become partakers, ceases, and when, sound asleep on the unboarded and unpaved floor, some kindly vision may come through the mysterious murmurs of the night, and

Cloy the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imaginations of a feast.

In wet weather the inhabitants of these subterranean dwellings sometimes stand peeping through the open cellar-lights at the feet which pass over the pavement; and, while doing so, their faces are spotted like leopards with the mud. They seem as if they were ever looking at other people's steps instead of taking heed of their own ways. Happy might they be if, like the long-tailed field-mouse, they could, in their burrows, store up provision for the winter, while in summer they nibbled the herbage or fed on the acorns which fell from the broad hoary oak, quenching their thirst at the woodland brook, and, like the old barbarians who first landed on our island shore, have no care, beyond what they should eat and drink, about the morrow. Yet, even they have something to be proud of; for they have only to issue out of their black and breathless courts through the breezy thoroughfares which open into Oxford-street, and there the same window, which the dandy shopman in the "white choker" and neat black suit "dressed" to allure the wealthier classes, is open for their inspection; and more than one merry laugh have we heard while passing by, as some half-drunken Pat pictured his (far-from-sober) Biddy in a long Cashmere shawl and bonnet, plumed with the bird of paradise.

Sometimes you may see one of the inhabitants halting outside the huckster's shop, and endeavouring to squeeze a penny out of the sixpence (which has to purchase tea, sugar, bread, butter, tobacco, and a candle) for gin; and so accommodating are some of these shopkeepers that they make halfpenny-worths of everything they sell, and are ready to cut either a candle or a penny loaf in two with the same knife.

We well remember passing through the Rookery of St. Giles's when the work of demolition first commenced; when those who had found no other residence were allowed to remain until the workmen began to pull the houses down. Many of the inhabitants who were then old were born in those tumble-down houses, then doomed to stand no longer. There they had tended the sick couch, and through those dilapidated doorways carried out their dead; smiles and tears had brightened and fallen in those apartments, which to them bore the endearing name of home. We looked up, and through the broken lattices saw the faces of little children—dirty images of innocence—dear to the hearts of their poor mothers. And many houses similar to these are still standing in St. Giles's, with leaning doorposts, and windows all awry; some propped up with beams, on which they rest, as if they had a stitch in their sides, and had placed their hands there to relieve the pain. Many of the door-posts are worn smooth and bright, through the idle loungers, who have rubbed and rested against them, while smoking and looking out into the streets, hour after hour, and day after day: men who seem to have no business upon earth, saving to smoke and sleep, and when they awoke, to smoke and lean against the self-same doorways until it is time to sleep again. On the steps, and on the edges of the pavement, or at the entrance of those unexplored courts, withered old women sit with felded arms, scowling at you as you pass, and proclaiming by their looks that you are an intruder. And fortunate may a decently-clad man consider himself if he meets with nothing more serious than black looks while passing through the still dangerous neighbourhood of St. Giles's.

All are not idle, be it remembered, who frequent such haunts as these; many have seen "better days," and only fell because they possessed not fortitude enough to struggle against unfortunate circumstances. Others had never been taught any trade, and when they lost such situations as ten thousand were capable of taking, they never raised their heads again, although they went many a weary day, week, and month afterwards in quest of employment, returning at night to sleep in such dens as we have here described, sick and sad at heart. At length their attire became too shabby for their admission into respectable houses only to ask for employment, and then they sank with a kind of sullen recklessness amid the filth and squalor of St. Giles's, and from that wretched state never emerged again. But these are the exceptions; the majority of the inhabitants are "to the manner born."

Glancing at the remote past, it was in St. Giles's where the criminal stopped in ancient times, and drank his last draught of ale on his way to Tyburn tree; and about the time when Chaucer died the gallows was removed from Smithfield into this parish, probably because here it was more frequently needed. In the reign of Charles II. an attempt was made to improve this neighbourhood by a better class of houses, and for years some of the streets wore a look of respectability; then a change took place, and the old primeval dirt and darkness settled down again. Our modern improvers have commenced by rooting out the inhabitants; may we not expect a new St. Giles's to rise up in some other corner of this vast metropolis?

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TROOPS IN DUBLIN.—According to the latest accounts the troops in Dublin have suffered much from the prevailing sickness.

ENROLLED PENSIONERS AT HUDSON'S BAY.—Accounts have been received of the out-pensioners sent to Lord Selkirk's settlement in the Hudson's Bay territory, and a large tract of land has been granted to these men, who, it will be remembered, were sent out to replace part of the 6th Foot, on its return to this country to rejoin the remainder of the regiment.

SANITARY STATE OF THE HOUSEHOLD TROOPS.—On the first appearance of the cholera in the metropolis, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief, issued an order to the commanding officers of the three regiments of Foot Guards, stationed at the Tower, St. George's Barracks, Wellington Barracks, Portman-street, and St. John's-wood, and the Life Guards at Knightsbridge and the Albany Barracks, Regent's-park, that the strictest sanitary precautions should be taken, by observing the greatest cleanliness and ventilation in the barracks, out-houses, &c., and especially the stables of the cavalry. This has been fully carried out; and although a few cases of cholera and diarrhoea have occurred, the troops, generally speaking, were never in a better state of health. A ward has been specially set aside in all the barracks for the reception of those who may be suddenly attacked; and one of the medical officers of the regiment is constantly in attendance, night and day, should his services be required. Fatigue parties are daily appointed for cleansing the quarters and out places, stables, &c., twice, and even thrice, if required, under the inspection of a non-commissioned officer. A similar order was issued to the Commandant at Woolwich, and all the garrisons throughout the United Kingdom, which has had a most beneficial effect, as, from the official returns, notwithstanding the prevalence of this dreadful malady, the troops have suffered but very few losses from its effect.

Orders, by electric telegraph, reached Portsmouth on Monday evening, from the Admiralty, countermanding the fitting-out of the *Hecate* steam-sloop, and ordering Commander Hewlett, the officers, and crew, back to their own ship, the *Excellent*; the *Hecate* steam-sloop, at Plymouth, recently commissioned by Commander Beauchamp, and ready for sea, being substituted, instead of the *Hecate*, to carry the Government despatches to the Cape.

PRIZE MONEY.—The following appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday evening:—Notice is hereby given to the officers and company of her Majesty's sloop *Heroine*, Charles Edmunds, Esq., Commander, that they will be paid, on Wednesday, the 17th of October, at 22, Arundel-street, Strand, their respective proportions of slave bounties for the Brazilian slave brigantine *Venus*, seized on the 24th March, 1848; and that the list will be re-called at the same place on Wednesdays and Thursdays, for the three following months.—Notice is hereby given to the officers and company of her Majesty's brigantine *Bonetta*, Frederick E. Forbes, Esq., Lieutenant-commanding, that they will be paid, on Wednesday, the 24th of October, at 22, Arundel-street, Strand, their respective proportions of slave and tonnage bounties for the Brazilian slave brig *Dos Amigos*, seized on the 15th March, 1848; and that the list will be re-called at the same place on Wednesdays and Thursdays, for the three following months.—Notice is hereby given to the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship *Grappler*, who are entitled to share for the polacca brig *Nuestra Senora della Gardia*, captured on the 26th of July, 1847; also to those who are entitled to share for the brigantine *Pampa*, captured by the said ship on the 26th of November, 1847, that a distribution of the tonnage bounties granted for the said captures will be made at 39, Charing-cross, on the 29th instant; and that the shares not then paid will be re-called at the same place, agreeably to Act of Parliament.

MORTALITY IN THE GARRISON OF PARIS.—According to the returns of the sanitary commission in Paris, it appears that out of the 19,750 deaths which have occurred in that capital from cholera and diarrhoea, the mortality among the troops has been very great, being upwards of 5000, notwithstanding all the sanitary precautions. This appears to have been greatly in consequence of the hard duty the garrison has to undergo, the want of proper sewerage and ventilation in the barracks, but more particularly the water. The garrison of Paris and environs is from 65,000 to 70,000 men, not including the National Guards.

A French gentleman, named Louis Chiveot, committed suicide on Sunday afternoon, near the Magazine in Hyde Park, by shooting himself through the body with a pistol. The cause assigned by himself for the fatal act was, that he had been plundered of 30,000*fr.* the preceding evening in the Haymarket.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 23.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 24.—Moon's First Quarter, 11h. 24m. A.M. Day breaks 3h. 56m.
TUESDAY, 25.—Twilight ends 7h. 45m.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—St. Cyprrian. Sun rises 5h. 53m., sets 5h. 50m.
THURSDAY, 27.—Length of day 11h. 50m.
FRIDAY, 28.—Sheriffs sworn.
SATURDAY, 29.—Michaelmas-day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 29.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 53	6 10	6 35	6 55	7 25	7 55	8 35
9 15	9 58	10 35	11 15	11 50	No tide	0 15

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"O. A. G."—Quarterly of nine.—1. Smith; 2. Brown; 3. James; 4. Smith; 5. Brown; 6. Hall; 7. White; 8. Lock; 9. Rowe.
"Zyz."—The word "Milesian," applied to Irish families, indicates those that were established in the sister island by the followers of Milesius.
"Un Voyageur."—No English coin is current in France; but it can always be exchanged readily and advantageously.
"An Irish Martin."—The children of Mr. Wykeham-Martin, by Lady Jemima his wife, are Philip, born Jan. 13, 1829; Fiennes, born Nov. 1, 1831; Cornwallis, born Jan. 10, 1834; and Maria.
"A Subscribing Naval Paddy."—We do not feel justified in giving any opinion on the amount of income enjoyed by the noblemen in question.
"L. B."—Miss Louisa Costello has described the baths in question, in her "Bearn and the Pyrenes."
"M. A. B."—Balmoral.
"Midus." Birmingham.—The proscenium of a theatre is the sort of frame-work on the stage behind which is the scenery, curtain, &c.
"Alpha," Liverpool.—Hartwell Horne's "Introduction to the Classics," perhaps. "A Country Curate" and "A Liberal Conservative."—Received.
"R. W."—The interest of the trustees.
"A Manufacturer." Nottingham.—The Paris Exposition is still open.
"J. X."—The cheapest and best edition of Byron's Poems is that published by Murray, in one volume.
"A Recluse."—The venerable Robert Lindley, the violoncellist, is in his 73rd year. Ethnology treats of the rise, decline, and fall of nations.
"An Electrode." Manchester, may buy Cavallo's "Atmospheric Electrometer" for one guinea, of Knight, Foster-lane, Cheapside.
"A Rough One" cannot recover the debt.
"Omaz." Downpatrick.—1. The "London and Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia." 2. Clater's "Farriery." 3. Smee's "Accidents and Emergencies" is published by Churchill, Prince's-street, Soho. A. "Companion to the Greenhouse," published by Orr and Co.
"W. R. P."—1. A practical work on "Etching" has just appeared. 2. Hull-mandell's two works on "Lithography."
"Felix Walker."—We have not room.
"A Subscriber's Son." Whitby.—Surren's "French Pronouncing Dictionary."
"J. H." Belfast.—Thanks.
"Annette."—The Balmoral Correspondent is discontinued. The Glasgow Daily Mail gives the fullest report of the Royal sojourn.
"B. H. G."—Investment in a savings-bank.
"Quereus."—Bread is vegetable diet.
"H. B." Birmingham.—Why did you not send the sketches? It is now too late.
"A Layman." Exeter.—The Apostles transferred the religious rest observed by the Jews on the Sabbath to Sunday. The first civil law for its proper observance was made by Constantine, A.D. 321.
"W. H. C." Exeter.—Address Mr. Mansfield, 108, Fleet-street.
"Cantab." Ballater, is specially thanked for his sketches of the "Queen's Hut," engraved in our Journal of September 8.
"A Subscriber."—The best mode of attacking wasps is by night, putting into the external aperture of the nest a lighted fusee, composed of moistened gunpowder, mixed with sulphur and saltpetre. After this has been in the nest about five minutes, the wasps become so stupefied with the fumes of the powder, that the nest may be dug out with safety, provided it be not cut with the spade. It should be carefully tied up in a bag, as the wasps are very tenacious of life, and soon recover from the effects of the powder. (Entomological Magazine, No. 18.)
"The Father of a Family."—Homeopathy was first promulgated some years since by Doctor Samuel Hahnemann, of Leipsic. Homer is stated to have been born on the western coast of Asia Minor, Naxos, and on an island in the Egean Sea. The very fact that seven cities contend for the honour of giving him birth, proves that his native place is unknown. It is customary to maintain the anonym of editorship.
"A. B." will find railway signals illustrated in Nos. 137 and 139 of our Journal.
"Juvenis."—Mr. Disraeli's address is Grosvenor-gate, Park-lane. The Bridgegate Gallery may be viewed, by special permission, obtainable by application by letter.
"T. S." Clonmel.—Mr. Whelan, dealer in coins, resides at 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.
"E. J. C."—The terms of admission to the Asylum for Idiots, at Highgate, may be learned there, or at the office, 29, Poultry.
"A Reader."—You may sue by attorney for debt in a county court. The penalties for giving a receipt upon unstamped paper are £10 and £20.
"Astronomical."—The Transactions of the Royal and Astronomical Societies may be purchased by non-members, through a bookseller. Various prices.
"J. O. H. N."—The total National Debt of the United Kingdom, to January 5, 1848, was £796,612,499 2s. 0d.
"Dardanus."—The arms of Webb, of Motcombe, county of Dorset, as granted 17th June, 1577, are, "Gu. a cross huettee engr. between four falcons, or." Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, a demi-eagle displayed or. The arms of Webb, of Camford, as borne by Sir John Webb, Bart., father-in-law of James Earl of Derwentwater, are "Gu. a cross between four falcons or." The crest is the same as that of the Motcombe line. Refer to Hutchins' "History of Dorsetshire" for a pedigree of the Webbs, and to Archdale's "Irish Peerage" for one of the Plunketts' "Virtute quies."—Clark's "Heraldry." We do not know of any plain sheets of heraldic engravings.
"A Subscriber." Philpot-lane.—The great bridge which carries the Vicenza Railway over the Lagoon, and enters Venice on the island of St. Lucia, is 3936 yards, or two miles and 416 yards in length, and contains 222 arches, divided into sections of 31 arches each, by five solid embankments. Cost of the bridge, £186,666.
"An Old Subscriber."—The cost was twenty guineas.
"Esorth." An Old Subscriber, is thanked.
"U. B. F."—The Highgate, or North London Cemetery, was opened in 1839. The Norwood, or South London, was established in 1836-7.
"Peregrinus."—The "Diary of a late Physician" by Mr. Samuel Warren, F.R.S., "An Isle of Wight Correspondent" suggests that the word Theodolite may be compounded of the Greek θεοδομιαι, I see, or behold earnestly; δοδος, a servant, or assistant, and the terminal ite: literally, an assistant, or helper of seeing.
"Antique."—Your coin is a sterling of Guido Count of Flanders, and Marquis of Namur, 1305.
"An Irish Widow." Wicklow.—Cholera has appeared at Maidstone. (See the Returns of last week.)
"Disappointed Jenny" may see the engraved portrait of Mlle. Alboni (from the picture in question) at any printseller.
"A Constant Reader." Coventry.—Dr. Roe's narrative has not, we believe, been published separately.
"B. B." Penryn.—We do not know the work you speak of.
"An Old Subscriber." Plymouth.—See Evans's "Sketch of all Denominations," &c.
"A Joint-Subscriber." Berrick.—Photography has not yet been adopted by the Parliamentary reporters.
"J. L."—The next volume of our Journal will commence January 5, 1850.
"Jacot."—We cannot give any opinion upon the scheme.
"A Subscriber of some years."—Such an appointment as you name can only be obtained through interest at the Foreign Office.
"A Tourist." Ballater, is thanked; but we have not room to engrave the sketches.
"Stephen W."—See "Etiquette of Courtship and Marriage," published at 86, Fleet-street.
"E. F."—You can claim.
"Oavatos" had better write to the secretary or superintendent; though, in all probability, permission must first be obtained from the Post-office authorities.
"Xyvernus."—A pamphlet descriptive of the Aneroid Barometer has just been published by Mr. Frodsham, chronometer-maker, No. 84, Strand.
"Eustace."—We cannot inform you.
"A Subscriber" had better state the circumstances to the assessor.
"Whipcord." Brighton.—Berdoe, of Cornhill.
"E. Crook."—Read the work entitled "Aids to the Memory."
"Ramblor." Old Bailey.—See Lysons's "Magna Britannia" (Bucks); the article "Bucks," in Penny Cyclopaedia; and Knight's "Journey-book of Berkshire." In the two latter we do not find the trenches at Burnham Beeches noticed among the ancient earth-works of the county.
"F. of Orkney."—The "Woodchick Guide" may give the information. The regulations are printed by the College.
"A. W." Bangor.—The Prince will succeed to the Dukedom, as you state.
"A Constant Subscriber." Loughlin.—Such a proceeding as you describe would be an act of trespass, to be dealt with accordingly.
"P. G." Leicester.—The large View of Rome will be ready to bind with the present Volume of our Journal, at its close.
"An Old Subscriber." New York (postage 1s. ?), should instruct his binder not to cut the volume so closely. His suggestion as to Ireland has been, in a manner, anticipated.
"Amelia."—Address a letter to Mr. C., at Bath.
"An ex-Churchwarden of St. Martin's" informs us that the parish have, besides the burial-ground in Drury-lane, a cemetery in Pratt-street, Camden-town.
"R. S. T. P."—We must decline interference in disputes at cards.
"A. B."—We do not think it advisable further to illustrate the subject of Intra-mural Interment by engraving the burial-ground of the Tottenham-court-road Chapel, which has just been closed by order of the Board of Health. It is stated that the mould forming this burial-ground, to save the consecration fees, was brought from the church-yard of St. Christopher le Stock, which was taken down to enlarge the Bank of England, in 1780.
"E. P."—Bank Stock is part of the capital of the Bank of England; at 200 it will pay you 3½ per cent. per annum.

"J. H. B." Brigg.—The appointment of days of humiliation, in consequence of continued pestilence, has been left to the Bishops of the respective dioceses. In Lambeth, and at Brompton and Knightsbridge, Wednesday last was very generally observed.

"A Norwich Subscriber."—The Moon was at the full on August 4; new, on the 18th.

"C. F."—Bird-nets may be bought at most turners' or brushmakers'.

"F. L."—Norfolk, and "A. B. C." Plymouth.—The age of admission to the Blue-Coach School is from seven to ten. Lists of presenting governors and forms of petition may be had at the Hospital Counting-House early in each year. (See a full account of the Hospital in No. 207 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

"A Subscriber."—Apply, respecting short-hand, at 1, New-street, Covent-garden.

"C. P."—Amphill.—Apply to Ackermann and Co., Strand.

"A. R."—Westerham.—The Rev. T. Belsham was long the minister of the Unitarian Chapel in Essex-street.

"Juliet."—Greta-Green marriages have not yet been invalidated by a new law.

"W. T. F."—Mark-lane.—We will see about the insect puzzle.

"L. P."—Limerick.—The Lord Mayor's jurisdiction does not extend to Westminster, which is governed by a High Steward and a High Bailiff.

"J. P."—Ipswich.—The best and most recent work for your purpose is Mr. Jellinger Symonds's "Tracts for the Times," one vol. 8vo.—one chapter of which treats of Crimes and Criminals, their statistics, &c. The work is otherwise devoted to the condition and treatment of the dangerous classes.

"Gaston."—Norwich.—Voigtlander's lenses are the most perfect and best adapted to daguerreotype portraiture. The expense of a licence to practice can only be known by applying to the patentee, Mr. Beard, 85, King William-street, City.

"St. John's."—Worcester.—Mme. Castellan is a Roman Catholic.

"K. T. R."—We have not the information you seek. The country edition of our Journal is published in London in time for Friday's post.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Breary's Guide to Scarborough.—Menzell's History of Germany.—Hogg on Infancy.—Mannal of Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses.

Misc.—Laugh while you can.—She took those young hearts with her.

—Blanche and Lizette.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1849.

THE social disorganization of Ireland has recently manifested itself in a new shape. Pauperism has been a sore burden upon the landlords; but because this pauperism—immense, unwieldy, voracious, and insatiable as it is—was originated by the ignorance or mismanagement of those who possessed the soil, their complaints under the infliction of supporting it through the years of famine, have met with little or no sympathy. The case, however, is very different when their tenants appear on the scene in the character of wilful and dishonest defaulters, and refuse to pay rent. Such is the case now. Solvent tenants have entered into a conspiracy to defraud the landlords, to leave the poor to themselves, and to leave the landlords without the means of supporting either the poor or their own families. The form which the conspiracy has taken is new, but the thing itself is but a repetition of what has long been known in Ireland. The demoralization of the country is greater in the class immediately above pauperism, than among the poorest of the poor. It is a demoralization, however, which can be traced to despair. There has been a blight and a curse upon the land in the estimation of the large and struggling class of small farmers; and to raise the means, legally or illegally, honestly or fraudulently, of quitting it to seek a home in the United States, has been the object of many thousands of people of that class. For three years past it has been by no means uncommon for farmers who were able to pay rent to abscond to America without paying it. This year the evil seems to have extended. To rob a landlord seems to be considered a venial offence by such men as these; and a conspiracy has been entered into in Limerick, Tipperary, Cork, and other counties, to defraud him in the most impudent and open manner. The farmer's crops can be seized for arrears of rent, but they cannot be seized upon a Sunday. Acting upon this hint, the system has been introduced in these counties of cutting the crops on Sunday, and carrying them off before the very eyes of the powerless officers of the law. Once cut and carried off, the crops are mixed with the crops of other parties, upon whom the landlord has no claim; and, as identification of the property is impossible, the landlord is left to any other remedy at law which he may be advised to take. Before the preliminaries of such a step can be arranged the dishonest tenant is on his way to America, with his coin in his pocket, or sewed up in the multitudinous patches of his ragged vestments. The dishonesty is openly perpetrated, and whole districts are parties to acts of the kind. The people meet in such numbers as to defy the opposition of the police. At a meeting of the magistrates of the county of Cork, held on Monday last, some of these facts were stated. A motion having been made to address the Lord-Lieutenant upon the expediency of reducing the constabulary force, the expense of which, in addition to the poor-rates, was a sore burden upon property, Mr. St. John Jeffreys, of Blarney Castle, opposed the motion, on the ground that the maintenance of the constabulary force on its present footing was essential to the very existence of society. Such was the condition of the country, that the landlord had no protection whatever. "He hesitated not to say that the man knew nothing about the condition of the country, who would let an acre of land without a year's rent in advance. They had no security for property but in the constabulary; and, from his knowledge of the country altogether, he should say that it would be totally uninhabitable were it not for the police." This is a deplorable picture; and, in resisting the system of fraud and spoliation which called forth these remarks from a conscientious resident proprietor, the sympathies of the people of England, long denied to the Irish landlord for his neglect of the poor, will accompany him in every legal step he may take for the vindication of his rights and for the punishment of the delinquents. Between the incubus of a pauper population and the succubus of a dishonest tenantry, the Irish landlord leads but a miserable life; but the same law which compels him to contribute to the support of the one, will lend him all its aid for his protection against the other. But while those who know the real causes of Irish misery and demoralization condemn such acts as these, they do not wonder at them. Demoralization is the necessary consequence of such misery as Ireland has experienced; and the tenant of small means, who sees himself gradually drawn into the gulf of pauperism which has swallowed up his neighbours, loses his moral sense in the greatness of his danger, and robs his landlord without compunction, that he may have the means of escaping to a more favoured country. Matters, however, have taken a turn in Ireland. The present evil is local, and peculiar to a few only of the districts which have suffered most severely from recent disasters. We do not, therefore, share in the alarm expressed in some quarters, that it is likely to increase, or indulge in wholesale denunciations of the Irish character, because misery has begotten crime in Ireland, as it does elsewhere. We quite agree, however, with Mr. Jeffreys that at such a time the landlords will do well to bear a little longer the infliction of a police rate. The Irish constabulary is an admirable body of men. Its aid has been efficient in trying circumstances, and is still required for what Mr. Jeffreys calls the "social civilization of the rural districts." But what is still more requisite is an assimilation of the Irish law of landlord and tenant to the English law. We are glad to see that Irish landlords are becoming fully aware of the fact. Perhaps, if no Irish member has patriotism or influence enough to introduce or carry such a measure, it will be introduced and carried by the Government. With such a law, there would be no occasion for the immense constabulary force now existing; and the landlord would not be obliged to wait for a year and a half before he could take his remedy against a defaulting tenant, nor be defrauded at the expiration of that term by such a system of robbery as this Sunday cutting and removal of the crops. The Irish landlords may be certain that, if they are in earnest in wishing such an assimilation, it will not be denied them.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BALMORAL.

There has been nothing to interrupt the even tenor of her Majesty's life in her Highland home during the past week. On Monday, the Queen and Prince, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, paid a second visit to the "Hut" on Loch Muick, and passed the night there, returning to Balmoral on Tuesday evening. The unfavourable change which has taken place in the weather has somewhat curtailed the pleasures of the Court. On two or three days last week it rained so much that Prince Albert was prevented from following his favourite pastime of deer-stalking; and her Majesty was necessitated to curtail her usual walk into a short turn amid the circumjacent grounds. His Royal Highness was out on Thursday for a considerable while in Glengelder, and had superior, or, at all events, more successful sport, than he has hitherto attained. Five stags were brought in as trophies of his skill. Her Majesty, who invariably manifests an extreme interest in his pursuits, and seems to derive much pleasure from his success, was a spectator on the occasion. She accompanied the party, mounted on a beautiful and active Highland pony.

It is now definitely determined that her Majesty will leave Balmoral on Wednesday next, on her return to the south. The Royal party will pass the first night at the George Hotel, Perth; on Thursday her Majesty will arrive at Derby, where the whole of Cuff's magnificent establishment, known as the Midland Hotel, has been secured for the Royal accommodation. On Friday, her Majesty will leave Derby; and, passing over the Midland, Birmingham and Derby, Bristol and Gloucester, Great Western and South-Western railways, the Royal party will arrive at Portsmouth the same night, en route for Osborne.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—On Sunday her Majesty the Queen Dowager, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, and the members of her Majesty's household, attended divine service at Stanmore Church. The Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon and the Rev. Mr. Oliver were the officiating clergymen. His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen arrived at the Priory on Friday evening, from Germany, in time to join the dinner circle. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar is staying with her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester went, on Tuesday, to Bentley Priory, near Stanmore, to pay a visit to the Queen Dowager. Her Royal Highness, after partaking of a *déjeuner* with her illustrious relative, returned to the White Lodge in Richmond Park.

Her Royal Highness the Archduchess Beatrix of Este (Infanta of Spain and Archduchess of Austria) was safely delivered of a Prince on Sunday morning, at the town residence of her husband, the Infante Don Juan, in Park-square, Regent's-park.

Viscount Strangford arrived at Hanover, from Brussels, on the 8th instant, on a visit to his Majesty the King of Hanover.

Viscount Brackley has rallied from his recent severe attack, and, according to accounts received in town on Wednesday, was considered better by his medical attendants.

The mortal remains of the late Bishop of Norwich, who died on the 6th instant, while on a visit at Braham Castle, Inverness-shire, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Mackenzie, were interred in Norwich Cathedral, on Friday last.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

Sunday last being the day appointed for the offering up of a special application to the Almighty to remove from the country the pestilence which at present rages, the metropolitan churches were densely thronged, and in all of them a more than usual degree of solemnity was observed. The sermons either of the morning or evening, and in some cases of both, had a special reference to the existence of the plague, and contained innumerable examples of the visitation of sin by the Divine vengeance, and of the efficacy of prayer, repentance, and humiliation as a means of removing the wrath of the Almighty, and the suffering consequent upon it.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Full choral service was performed, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. H. Coward. The text selected was the 16th chapter of Numbers, verse 48—"And he stood between the dead and the living, and the plague was stayed." The Hon. and Rev. H. Montague Villiers, M.A., the canon residentiary, preached in the afternoon, selecting for his text the 7th chapter of the 2nd Book of Chronicles, 13th and 14th verses—"If I send pestilence among my people; if my people which are called by my name shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from Heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land."

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The sermon was preached by the Rev. Temple Freere, M.A. The text chosen was the 26th chapter of Isaiah, 20th and 21st verses—"Come, my people, enter thou into thy chambers, and shut thy doors about thee; hide thyself as it were for a little moment until the indignation be overpast. For behold the Lord cometh out of his place to punish the inhabitants of the earth for their iniquity."

THE CHAPEL ROYAL, WHITEHALL.—The Rev. H. B. Jones preached at this chapel, taking for his text the 12th and 13th verses of the 90th Psalm—"Oh, teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."

Texts of a similar kind to those mentioned were selected for the sermons in all the churches of the metropolis.

ADDRESS TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

The following address to the Archbishop of Canterbury is in course of signature:—

"My Lord,—We, the undersigned clergy of the province of Canterbury, venture respectfully to request that your Grace will be pleased to authorise the observance of a special day of humiliation and prayer throughout the province, on account of cholera in this country.

"We venture to approach your Grace with this request for the following reasons:—

"First,—Because upwards of 11,000 persons have already fallen victims to this disease in the metropolis and its suburbs, and a proportionate number in the provinces.

"Secondly,—Because we are firmly persuaded that, although such an excessive mortality may be aggravated by imperfect drainage and other local causes, it can primarily be ascribed to nothing but the immediate visitation of Divine Providence; while we also believe, on the authority of Holy Scripture, and our own national experience, that we have no right to expect to be relieved from this visitation until we have humbled ourselves before the Throne of Grace, and, as a nation, implored of God's mercy that we be not utterly consumed.

"Thirdly,—Because, from the opportunities we have of ascertaining the feelings of the laity on this subject, we are convinced that, although in particular places days of special humiliation have already been observed, the appointment of some general day by your Grace is most earnestly desired, and would be observed throughout the province with remarkable strictness and solemnity.

"We have," &c.

Signatures will be received, until after Tuesday next, by Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard and Waterloo-place; Messrs. Hatchard, 187, Piccadilly; and Mr. Masters, 78, New Bond-street, and 33, Aldersgate-street.

OXFORD.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.—The Bishop of Lincoln has appointed Mr. R. J. Ogle, B.A., exhibitor of Lincoln College, son of Dr. Ogle, Clinical Professor in this University, to a Fellowship at Lincoln College, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. C. J. Meredith, B.D., to the rectory of Waddington, Lincolnshire. Mr. Ogle obtained a first class "In Literis Humanioribus" in Easter Term, 1848.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.—Sept. 19 being the day on which the venerable President of this society (Dr. Martin Joseph Routh) entered his 95th year, the first stone of the new grammar-school of the College—the building of which has been projected many years, but hitherto by various circumstances prevented—was laid by the President himself (who appeared in excellent health), attended by the resident members of the College, at the western extremity of the gravel walk within the precincts of the ancient College walls. The following inscription, from the pen of the learned President, engraved on copper, was placed beneath the foundation-stone:—"Scholam Grammaticalem veteri Aulæ Magdalenensium, quæ in aia sede nunc floret, prius annexam, rursus intra mœnia sua ædificandam, curaverunt Presbites Sociique Magdalenenses, Anno Salutis MDCCCXLIX." The President having pronounced the words—"Floreat grammatica, floreat hæc schola grammaticalis, olim academicis propriis, jampridem omnibus patefacta," the ceremony concluded. The building (designed by Mr. J. C. Buckler and Son, architects) will consist of a single room, the dimensions of which are determined by those of the old grammar-school, which was pulled down in 1828.

We are informed that Dr. Hind, Dean of Carlisle, has been appointed to the vacant Bishopric of Norwich.—*Morning Chronicle*.

PREFESENT.—Rev. Joseph Dale, M.A., to Bolney Vicarage, Sussex, diocese of Chichester; value £162, with residence; patron, Preb. in Chichester Cathedral; void by the death of Rev. W. Vincent.

VACANCY.—Kenwyn and Saint vicarage, diocese of Exeter; value £703, with residence; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; void by the death of the Rev. George J. Cornish, M.A.

APPOINTMENT.—St. Luke, King's-cross: The Queen has appointed the Rev. H. C. Radclyffe to this newly-formed district in the parish of St. Pancras.

PREFESENT.—The Rev. Henry Hare has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Ossory and Ferns to the Union of Blackrath, and the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary's, Kilkenny. The reverend gentleman takes a seat in the chapter of the Cathedral of Ossory, as prebendary of Blackrath.

VACANCIES.—Buckington rectory, Somerset, diocese Bath and Wells; value £340, with residence; void by death of Rev. S. L. Sainsbury, who was patron.—Cheriton rectory, with Newington vicarage, without residence, Kent, diocese Canterbury; value £657; void by death of Rev. J. D. Brockman; patron, Rev. W. Brockman.—Kingsbury Episcopal vicarage, Somersetshire, diocese Peterborough; value £360, with residence; void by death of Rev. J. Crowther; patron, the Chancellor of Wells Cathedral.—Milton rectory, Wilts, diocese Salisbury; value £275, with residence; void by death of Rev. Peter Hall; patron, P. Templeman, Esq.—Aston Cantlow vicarage, Warwickshire, diocese Worcester; value £93 with residence; void by death of Rev. H. Hill; patron, Rev. R. S. Carles.

THE DYING MOTHER.

A PLEA FOR EXTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.

THE Angels call me—lo, I come!
Children, I die! I'm going home!
All pangs, save one, have pass'd
away,
All griefs and sufferings of clay,
Except this lingering fond distress
That yields not to forgetfulness—
The last affection of my heart,
The pain, the grief, that we must
part.

No more! a hope to sorrow given
Says earthly love may bloom in
Heaven,
May soar, if pure, to God's right
hand:

I go, I seek the happy land.
Ah! no, not yet; the sunshine fair
Revives me for awhile: the air
Blows calm and cool; oh, living
breath,
It gives me strength to look on
death.

It gives me courage to implore,
By all the love you ever bore,
A foolish, fond, but last request,
That you will choose my place of
rest

In the green fields, beneath a tree,
Where west winds linger lovingly;
Where dews may drop and buds
may bloom,
And moonlight sleep upon my tomb.

I would not that my bones should
lie
(Forgive the earthly vanity)
In rotting churchyards of the town,
Dishonor'd, public, trodden down,
To be disturb'd, untomb'd, exposed,
The secrets of my grave disclosed,

Ere kind decay had blurr'd the line
Of form and feature that were mine.

Although no pangs can touch our
dust,
And death is stingless on the just,
Yet grant my prayer, and lay my
clod

Far from the town, beneath the sod.
Who strews a flow'r, or drops a tear,
Or sighs when passing crowds may
hear—
Or watches fondly over graves
Where busy Traffic works her
slaves?

Husband, I die—my peace is won,
I linger, but my race is run.
Oh! choose a grave where I may
sleep,
Untroubled, in a silence deep;
Where thou, perchance, at evening's
hour,
May'st o'er my headstone drop a
flower;
And where, some sunny Sabbath
day,
The children may come forth to
pray.

Farewell the world! Come—kiss
my lips,
My soul grows dark—'tis life's
eclipse.
Husband, farewell—I'm going
hence—
I loved thee—love thee—parting
sense.
Abide—and let my tongue bestow
A mother's blessing ere I go.
The Angels call me—lo! I come;
Children, I die! I'm going home.

CHARLES MACKAY.

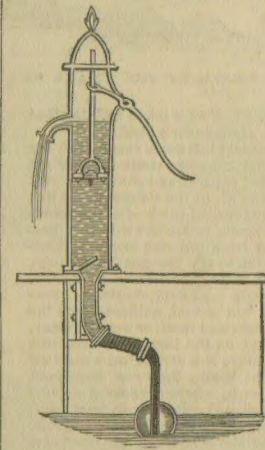
PATENT FLOATING FILTERING PUMP.

This new Pump, for cleansing and filtering unwholesome water, is the invention of Mr. S. Cheavins, of Donington, in Lincolnshire. Its advantage is to procure a pure and wholesome, as well as an abundant supply, results which, it is believed, have not hitherto been combined in a pump.

The inventor states that his Floating Filtering Pump has been tested in a tidal river, and is now used in the extensive brewery in Spalding, where it furnishes a constant and abundant supply of wholesome water, entirely free from the sand and filth which the old leaden pipes, by being placed nearly to the bottom of the water, were in the constant habit of contracting, thereby preventing the engine from obtaining a sufficient quantity of water for the supply of the brewery; and, as a still greater proof of its utility, it may be added, that it has been frequently surrounded with the weeds and rubbish carried down the river, and yet has never, in one single instance, failed to produce a copious supply. Water is sweeter and purer at the surface than it is at the bottom, and the Floating Filter totally ejects filth of every description, such as worms, &c., and all impurities of the smallest kind. The common pump, in consequence of the pipe descending within six or eight inches to the bottom, draws up with the pure water every pernicious sediment within its reach. On the other hand, the Floating Filter, by taking a supply of water within four or six inches of the surface, and rising and falling with the water, at once secures it from all sediment; and should there be any light filth floating in the same, the Filter totally ejects it, and will supply hundreds of tons of pure and wholesome water daily if required.

The importance of the purity of water for drinking was never better understood than in the present age of sanitary improvement. Now, the Patent Filter may be fixed to tanks and butts, so as to remove all apprehension of unwholesomeness in the water by any impurity drawn up with it. The Filter can also be attached, without difficulty, to pumps of the old construction.

We have seen Mr. Cheavins's Floating Filtering Pump at work, and can fully attest its successful operation.



THE CONTRACT PACKET SERVICE.—On Saturday the report of a select committee of the House of Commons, appointed (last April) to inquire into the contract packet service, was published. The committee report—1. That, so far as the committee are able to judge from the evidence taken, it appears that the mails are conveyed at a less cost by hired packets than by her Majesty's vessels. 2. That some of the existing contracts have been put up to public tender, and some arranged by private negotiation, and that a very large sum beyond what is received from postage is paid on some of the lines; and considering that, at the time these contracts were arranged, the success of those large undertakings was uncertain, the committee see no reason to believe that better terms could have been obtained for the public. 3. The committee recommend great caution either in renewing the existing or in forming new arrangements. They suggest that if it be decided to renew the existing contracts, the most strict and searching inquiry should be instituted, by some responsible department of the Government, into the cost of the execution, into the manner in which the service has been performed, and into the profits resulting from the several transactions to the companies by which they have been respectively carried on; and if it should be decided to put up the several contracts to public tender, ample notice and full particulars of the terms and conditions of the service required should be given to the public, as being most likely to secure a real competition by responsible parties. The committee consisted of Sir J. Hogg, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. W. Clay, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Thompson (alderman), Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Hastie, Mr. Mangles, Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Banks, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. Childers, Mr. Willcox, Mr. Grogan, and Mr. Anderson.

WRECK OF THE "MARY ELIZABETH."

On the 26th of May last, Commander Michell, in H.M.S. *Sappho*, arrived at Santa Martha (New Grenada), and was informed by an Indian, who had reached there overland, of the British vessel *Mary Elizabeth*, with a cargo estimated at £50,000, being on shore on the coast of La Goajira. Commander Michell, with the greatest promptitude, immediately weighed anchor, and, against a heavy breeze, worked up to windward along the shore of the province of Rio Hacha. On the 30th of May he descried the ship, lying on her broadside, with her masts gone (in the position in which she is shown in the Sketch), about two cables' length from the shore, with thousands of Indians on the beach. At three in the afternoon, after beating against a heavy breeze the gallant Commander succeeded in anchoring about half a mile outside the wreck. He immediately sent his boats, manned and armed, to examine her. She was lying in about seven feet water, bilged, and broken-backed, with almost the same quantity of water in her holds, about a cable's length from the shore, and a heavy ground-swell rolling over her. The vessel was fast breaking up, her rudder gone, and no human power or exertion could ever have got her off.

Some coasting vessels had secured, in the first instance, a little of the ship's rigging and furniture, and a few of the bale goods that were in the upper tiers; but the whole amount was very trifling: the remainder was past recovery, except by the Indians, who are the most expert divers in the world, and after no one else could obtain anything, these savages kept continually diving into the holds, bringing up bales of damaged goods; and, with a broken spar, and the linen twisted round it, they formed rafts, on which the tide and wind drifted them on shore. These Indians are the most warlike race of the whole of South America; they have never been conquered, and are of the most ferocious nature, subject to no laws, have no fixed habitations, and lead a pastoral life, grazing large herds of cattle and horses, on the produce of which they subsist. Their territory is a peninsula, one hundred miles in length and sixty miles in breadth; the soil is very rich, but quite uncultivated; their lands are common to all. They are a fine, muscular, handsome race; their women have pleasing features, light copper colour, and good-looking. The stronger sex have the barbarous custom of selling their females for a mere trifle; and, if the purchaser is not satisfied with her, he may send her back, when the parents return what they received in exchange for her. They have few laws, and are subject to the will of their chiefs; they number 40,000. They require life for



WRECK OF THE "MARY ELIZABETH," OFF POINT GALLINAS, ON THE GOAJIRA COAST.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

life; and, a report being spread amongst them that two were taken and detained on board H.M.S. *Sappho*, they put a price on the commander's head.

It was a strange, motley, and savage scene to behold this noble vessel, with her rich cargo, breaking up on this wild, desolate, and unknown coast—to view the devastation around her—the sea strewn with her apparel and stores—the rich and varied merchandise of British industry floating about the waters, flying like streamers of all colours far and near along the sea-lashed shore—the thousands of wild and savage Indians, all collected on the beach, where the wild surf beat furiously, some naked, and others partly clothed from the rich looms of England. It was a fit scene for reflection, and one even to stir the gentler feelings, as the waves or accident hove up or on the beach some memorial of friendship, books and papers, and letters, and articles of female ornament, destined as presents or received as such: now some little parcel was opened, saddened with the wet, a record of the heart and affections, but the giver and receiver were far away.

The *Mary Elizabeth*, 338 tons, of Liverpool, sailed on the 10th April from that port; and on the 14th May, at two in the morning, she struck on a bank off Point Gallinas, on the Goajira coast. As daylight broke, the crew discovered themselves about a quarter of a mile from the beach, where a tremendous surf was beating, and the Indians (who are quite uncivilised) collecting in vast numbers: they commenced swimming off to the ship; and the captain and crew, fearing for their lives, abandoned her at three in the afternoon. Commander

Michell used his utmost exertions to save any portion of her cargo, furniture, or rigging; but finding all his power unavailing, left her, after remaining two days in an open and dangerous roadstead.

The *Sappho* afterwards went into Bahia Honda, where Commander Michell picked up Mr. Thom, late master of the *Mary Elizabeth*, who had used all his exertions to save as much for the benefit of the underwriters as lay in his power. After landing Mr. Thom at Rio Hacha, the *Sappho* finally sailed for Carthagena.

The illustration shows the vessel as she was lying when seen by the *Sappho*. On the beach is a long rolling surf breaking—the *Sappho* in the distance running in and firing a gun; great numbers of Indians are running along the beach with all sorts of goods, and floating ashore on the spar-rafts, &c.

ARRIVAL OF CALIFORNIAN GOLD AND MEXICAN DOLLARS AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

A CONSIDERABLE addition has just been made to the stock in the vaults of the Bank of England; the conveyance of which our Artist has here pictured, as an illustration of "Labour and Capital."

It appears that on the morning of Monday, the 13th, the *Calypso*, Captain Worth, arrived at Portsmouth from the Pacific and Rio, 55 days out from the latter place. Her news had been considerably anticipated by other mercantile arrivals. She brought a freight, on merchants' account, of specie and Californian unrefined gold, which she commenced discharging at daylight on Friday morning; and in the evening the *Calypso* sailed for Chatham, to be paid off.

On Saturday the freight of precious metals was conveyed to London by special train on the South Coast Railway, in charge of Mr. Superintendent Sutton. It was transferred from the London-bridge terminus in fifteen vans, escorted by police, to the Bank of England, where its receipt occupied the whole day.

The amount in Californian gold thus received was about £120,000. The specie consists of upwards of 2,000,000 Mexican dollars, value about £400,000. The vans entered by the gates in Lothbury, and the treasure was forthwith stored in the bullion vaults of the Bank.

On Monday, Messrs. Gee and Co., of Hull, per Mr. Oliver Lyndall, delivered at the Bank of England about £80,000 in gold bars, ex *Helen McGregor*, from St. Petersburg, on account of the Russian Government. This, with the amount of Californian gold-dust and Mexican dollars delivered on Saturday, has added £100,000 over half a million to the stock in the Bank vaults.



ARRIVAL OF CALIFORNIAN GOLD AND MEXICAN DOLLARS AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

(Concluded from page 190.)

FRIDAY.

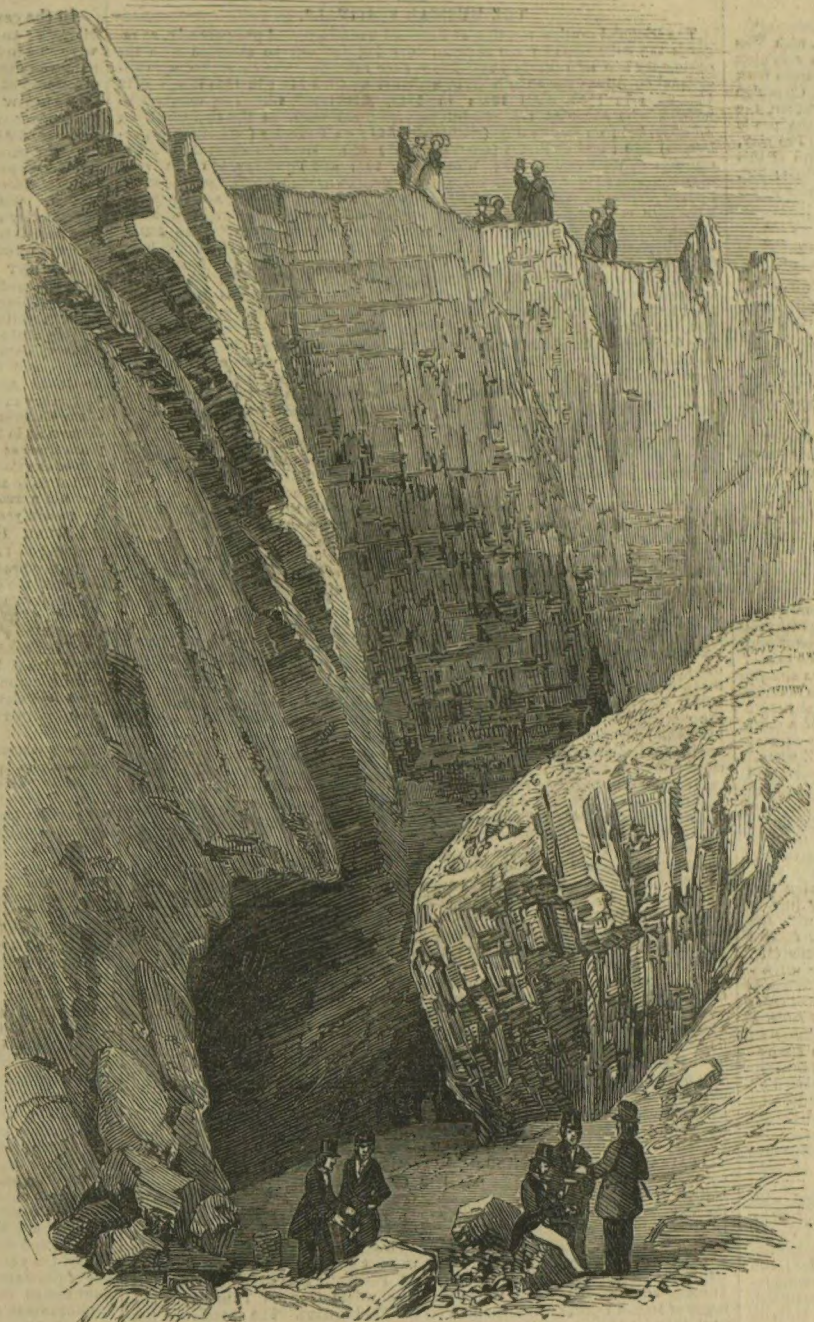
Amongst the more interesting subjects under consideration at the statistical section on Friday week, was an address by the Chevalier Bunsen, on the relative amount and extent of the different races in Prussia and Germany, and on the statistics of Prussia in particular, having reference to railways, and the system of public instruction according to the latest returns.

The members of the Association and their friends dined together in the evening at the Town-hall. Upwards of 400 were present. At half-past five o'clock Professor Robinson took his seat at the centre of the raised cross table: seven other tables extended down the hall. Samuel Thornton, Esq., the Mayor, filled the Vice-President's chair; and amongst the distinguished persons present were M. Drouin de l'Huys (the French Ambassador), the Chevalier Bunsen (Prussian Ambassador), the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Lifford, Lord Wrottesley, Lord Adare, the Prince of Canino (Lucien Bonaparte), the Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Manchester, the Dean of Ely, Sir Harry Inglis, Sir Charles Lyall, &c. The usual loyal and complimentary toasts were given, when the cloth was drawn.

THE EXCURSIONS ON SATURDAY.

Saturday, the 15th instant, was devoted to excursions—to Warwick by one party; and to the limestone caverns at Dudley Castle by another, and by far the most numerous party. The Warwick excursionists inspected the magnificent castle at Warwick, which was thrown open for their inspection by order of the Earl; they were also permitted to view the basement story of the castle, in which the massive groined vaults, and wine and ale cellars, kitchens, and usual servants' offices, are very interesting in an antiquarian point of view. After visiting this celebrated castle, the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick, with its beautiful monuments; the famed Kenilworth Castle; and the exquisite seat of Guy's Cliff, attracted the attention of the excursionists, who rambled to such spots as they liked best, or most wished to see.

The Dudley Cavern seekers went to their destination by canal boats, of which five were engaged to transport such of the members of the Association as liked that mode of proceeding, but many went by other conveyances; and as great numbers of tickets had been issued to the residents of Dudley and vicinity, the throng of visitors to the Caverns was immense; according to some computations, nearly 15,000 persons availing themselves of the privilege during the day. The members of the Association were received near the Caverns by members of the local committee, by whom they were directed to the point of entrance, a romantic spot, enshrouded by trees, where hundreds of persons were waiting their turns of admission. Going down a few steps, the visitors passed under a great arch, excavated in the rock, and, following the track, were soon in the interior of the limestone caverns. These enormous caverns are not natural formations, but have been produced by the continued excavation of the limestone, of which immense quantities are used in the neighbourhood, and sent to various parts of the kingdom. The length of the caverns is very great, and, as may be inferred, midnight darkness reigns ordinarily throughout their recesses; but on this occasion the caves were illuminated at the expense of their noble owner, Lord Ward. The effect was most singularly beautiful; for as far as the eye could reach were rows of candles, which shed their tiny light upon the scene; and at the extreme end of the caves the candles were arranged so as to give the appearance of a temple. A short distance from the entrance the reflection of the candles in the canal which passes through part of the caverns was extremely singular, a continually flickering light being the only appearance produced; and it was not till the eye was accustomed to the darkness of the place, that the water could be distinguished. It was originally intended to have shown the mode of blasting the limestone rock; but from the circumstance that the heat from so many candles, and the great number of persons present, drew a current of air towards the mouth of the caves, so that, had the blast taken effect, the smoke and sulphureous vapours therefrom would have been exceedingly unpleasant to the crowds near the entrance. The effect of the scene in the caverns was superb in the extreme. When accustomed to the gloom that prevailed, the eye could distinguish the picturesque forms of



THE TEN-YARD OPEN COAL-SEAM AT DUDLEY.

the rock, and the huge pillars left to support the superincumbent masses of rock overhead; for it was curious to notice how little effect the thousands of candles had in dispelling the absolute darkness of the place. We should observe, the visitors did not go to the extreme end of the caverns; and at the point where they turned off to reach the entrance by another pathway, Sir R. Murchison delivered a brief lecture on the character of the rocks of the Dudley formation. Sir Roderick himself was the observed of all observers, not only in the caverns, but out of them; for the high-crowned green hat of an inhabitant of the Tyrol, and a shepherd's plaid scarf, rendered his costume picturesque and striking. On the conclusion of Sir Roderick's speech, which, by the way, he uttered through a speaking-trumpet, the French Ambassador, M. Drouin de l'Huys, made a brief and pithy address; after which repeated cheers were given for Sir Roderick, the Ambassador, Lord Ward, his agent Mr. Smith, &c., making the caves resound again and again.

At a signal from Mr. Smith, red and blue fires were lighted at various parts of the caverns, the effect of which was striking and magnificent in the extreme, and drew forth shouts of admiration from the crowds who thronged the caves; and, as each successive blaze revealed the extent and form of the place, lighting up the projections and angles of the rocks, scenes of indescribable grandeur were produced. The visitors who had arrived earliest at the caverns then retired, to make room for others who could not till then enter; and all strove to get into the fresh air from the sulphureous vapours arising from the burning of the coloured fires. Hundreds, however, remained locked up as it were, for an hour or two, without being able in any way to help themselves: this promised at one time to be attended with rather unpleasant consequences, but ultimately the whole party effected an exit without accident or injury of any kind. The fault was in issuing orders for the admission of so large a number of persons at the same time.

From the great caverns parties sauntered to other portions of Lord Ward's domain, and to visit Messrs. Cresswell's open works in the thick or ten-yard coal, which scene forms the subject of one of our illustrations. It is a seam of coal ten yards in thickness; and at the spot represented, the coal, instead of being brought up from a great depth, as from a mine, is quarried as if it were stone in works in the open air. This was a source of great interest to the geological members of the Association, and its appearance was very peculiar; we should also mention that, in immediate proximity with these open works, are coal-mines worked in the ordinary way. Rambling to this and other points of interest filled up the time till about two o'clock, when all the visitors gathered, by different routes, on a portion of the estate called the "Wren's-nest," where Sir Roderick Murchison delivered another address. Sir Roderick was much applauded, and the Bishop of Oxford jocosely remarked that he thought the assemblage had better proceed at once to instal the great geologist as Silurian monarch.

An excellent cold collation was provided in the School-rooms at Dudley for the members of the Association; after disposing of which, a stroll over the ruins of Dudley Castle, or to some of the furnaces in the neighbourhood, as taste or inclination suggested, filled up the time till the hour to return to Birmingham, where a *soirée* in the Town Hall pleasantly finished the day, all being delighted with the romantic scenery they had viewed, and gratified at the courteous reception experienced at the hands of Mr. Smith.

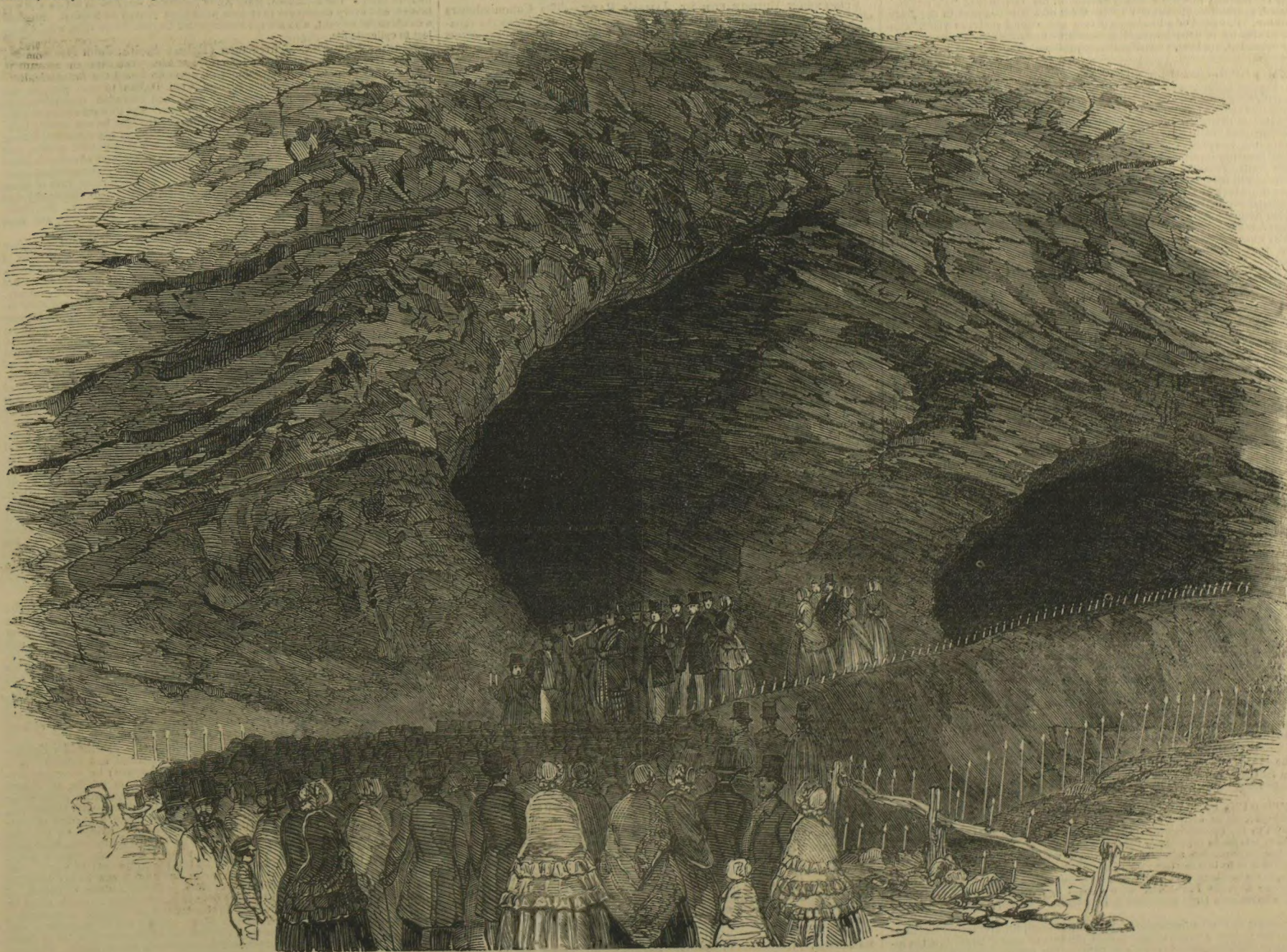
MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY.

On Monday morning the Sections opened again, and some papers were read, but they did not possess much interest.

During the intervals between the hours at which the Sectional Meetings were held, the exposition of manufactures at Bingley House, in Broad-street, was visited daily by members of the Association and the immense body of strangers visiting the town. This exhibition gave the most unbounded satisfaction to all who saw it. Another exhibition in the town, which also engaged the attention of visitors, was a model of Birmingham, produced by a young man named Brierly. It represents every street, and almost every house. It is wonderfully accurate, having been to the modeller a labour of six years.

On Monday night Professor Willis delivered a discourse on the application of mechanical science to railways, in the Town Hall.

(Continued on page 204.)



SIR R. J. MURCHISON'S GEOLOGICAL LECTURE IN THE DUDLEY CAVERN.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Wednesday Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" was revived, with Miss Glyn as *Isabella*, and Mr. Dickinson as *Claudio*, the other characters retaining their former caste. The restoration of this play to the stage three seasons back was one of the most daring of the experiments made at this theatre. Coleridge had a bad opinion of the drama, as one of "the most painful—say, rather, the only painful—part of Shakespeare's genuine works." We think that the poetic critic misunderstood the purpose of the greatest of dramatic poets. The play, to our mind, is a splendid protest against calibany. The fairest form of this species of asceticism is depicted in the piety and disposition of *Isabella*; but, being wrong in itself, the poet carries her through a series of experiences which end in redeeming her from the cloister altogether. Says the *Duke* :—

Dear Isabella,
I have a motion much imports your good;
Whereof if you'll a willing ear incline,
What's mine is yours, and what is yours is mine.

All this is conceived in a true Protestant spirit; and the machinery of the play is cunningly contrived to serve as a vehicle for its demonstration, while it sufficiently veils the ulterior purpose. The abuse of arbitrary power, whether in Church or State, was never more significantly set forth. The *Duke* is as a concealed providence, present in a cloud to the whole action, and coming forth at the moment when a direct and manifest interposition becomes requisite. The part of *Isabella* requires much dignity and perfect elocution in the actress—qualities which Miss Glyn eminently possesses. Her conception was complete: every word was weighed; and the entire soul of the actress was, we could feel, devoted to the meaning of the poet. The symbolical character of the play thus became more clearly manifest; and the whole performance, it may be safely recorded, has never been surpassed for force and beauty. Like the comedy itself, it must be studied as a work of art; and in the midst of all its apparent caution and rigid virtue, may be detected an under-current of enthusiasm and passion, which gives warranty for high feeling and strong emotion. The audience felt this, and, at the end, crowned the actress with the most unequivocal applause.

MARYLEBONE.

The lessee of this elegant theatre is an enterprising man, and not only promises to the public continual novelty, but has repeatedly given serious earnest of it. Monday recommenced the dramatic season, and the management was bold enough to inaugurate it with a new and original tragedy, under the title of "Velasco." To be sure, we understand that in America the drama has already been frequently performed. Mr. Eps Serjeant, the author, is, indeed, an inhabitant of Boston, U.S. The production, though scarcely original, either in structure or subject, is not without merit, though we could well have desired a more poetic and artistic treatment of the materials. Such of our readers as may happen to have read, in any collection of stage dramas, Cibber's "Zimena," will be familiar with the story, which Corneille had dramatised in his celebrated "Cil." The basis of the interest lies in the sentiment of honour, and is evolved in the struggle between that and the passion of love.

The hero is a Castilian; and the contention is, therefore, of the most severe intensity. Our Transatlantic poet has substituted for *Rodrigo* the name of *Velasco*; and, by the change, has certainly gained the liberty of converting the subject from a classical into a poetic one. At the beginning of the play, *Velasco* comes back to court, from a twelvemonth's banishment; having first signalled his return by a series of victories over the Moors, won by him as a masked warrior. The early scenes are enacted by Mr. Davenport with the visor down; it is thus that he gains an interview with his mistress, *Isidora* (Miss Vining), and prevents her marriage with her kinsman, *Hernando* (Mr. J. Johnston). To this latter worthy the playwright ascribes all the misfortunes of the parties. To revenge himself for the loss of his bride, *Hernando* insinuates calumnies against *Gonzales* (Mr. Tindall), and sows the seeds of strife between him and *Lerma* (Mr. G. Cooke). The former is the father of *Isidora*, and the latter of *Velasco*. *Lerma* is very old, and incapable of resenting an insult, from infirmity; a blow which he receives from *Gonzales* has accordingly to be avenged by his son. *Velasco* undertakes the terrible duty, and thus becomes the slayer of his bride's father—who, with his dying breath, binds *Isidora* by oath to vengeance. The whole business is debated before the King of Castile, who binds over all the litigants to peace, and commands the marriage of *Velasco* and *Isidora* to proceed. But *Julio* (Mr. C. Wheatleigh), the son of *Gonzales*, interferes, and, acting at the suggestion of *Hernando*, determines on vengeance for his father's death, and attempts to poison *Velasco*. Defeated in this, he stabs him, while *Isidora* drinks of the envenomed cup.

The part of *Julio* was one of exceeding difficulty, but was performed with great tact; and that of *Velasco* was supported with much chivalrous bearing by Mr. Davenport, who certainly gains ground in critical estimation. Miss Vining was frequently effective; but the best efforts of acting are baffled by the want of development in the play itself. The dialogue is, as it were, epitomised; and the language is very unequal. Seldom amounting to more than poetical commonplace, it is frequently bald and meagre. In conduct it is extremely artificial, but is, nevertheless, redeemed by two or three showy passages, which indicate more talent than the general tone of the piece warrants. The last act, too, is decidedly good, and in the hands of a better dramatist, might have been great.

After the tragedy, which was finally successful, the interlude of "Perfection" was acted, to afford an opportunity for the debut of a Miss Beaufort in the *Lady of Munster*. Possessed of a handsome person and a good contralto voice, with sufficient vivacity of deportment, Miss Beaufort's first appearance gave promise of her becoming, ere long, a considerable acquisition to the comic stage.

SURREY.

Mr. Shepherd, the lessee of this theatre, has announced that he has entered into partnership with Mr. Creswick, for the purpose of improving the estimation in which the theatre is held, by making adequate provision for the production of legitimate and original dramas, on which system the dramatic season of the theatre commenced on Monday. In a word, we believe that we are correct in asserting that, under the wing of Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Creswick is to be permitted to enact here the experiment which Mr. Phelps has so successfully pursued at Sadler's Wells. From the character of the opening piece, we gather that the line of business will not be so strictly Shakspearian as at the theatre just mentioned. This we think is right. Scope should be afforded for more modern efforts; and, accordingly, one of the best productions of our greatest living dramatist, Mr. Sheridan Knowles, has been selected to inaugurate the season. "The Rose of Arragon" is a play not without faults, but contains, nevertheless, some of Mr. Knowles's most powerful writing, and three or four scenes of great dramatic effect. The great drawback to its popularity is the monotony of the subject and treatment. The acts nearly all terminate in the same manner—the action, too, is kept in the background—and the dialogue is altogether of the rhetorical school. Imitation also of Euripides is apparent in it, particularly in one moralizing soliloquy on the disadvantages of kingship, pronounced by the monarch of Arragon; and also in the generally reflective tone of the sentiments and certain set speeches given to the villain *Almagro*—a part so elaborately written up, that, on the first production of the piece at the Haymarket, Mr. Phelps was expressly engaged to support it; the other two leading characters having been undertaken by Mr. and Mrs. Kean.

The performers on the present occasion were Madame Ponisi (*Olivia*), Mr. Creswick (*Alasco*), and Mr. Mead (*Almagro*). About the last actor there is a rough vigour and stern intelligence, which well qualify him for such a rôle. He is liable, however, to occasional exaggeration, and must cultivate discretion in the delivery of poetic imaginings. The finest specimen of Mr. Knowles's poetry, perhaps, occurs in this play—at the end of the fourth act, wherein *Almagro* describes the confusion of his own mind by the image of Chaos. To this we recollect that Mr. Phelps gave such careful expression, that he brought down the house with applause. Mr. Mead sacrificed all its beauty to a hasty and passionate style, which scarcely escaped ridicule. Mr. Creswick's *Alasco* was both elegant and impassioned. It is hard work to support such a character against its rival; but Mr. Creswick succeeded in maintaining its ascendancy, and in making many effective points. Madame Ponisi was pathetic in the heroine, and exhibited the self-devotion of the character with an emphasis that reached the heart.

After the play the farce of the "Eton Boy" was performed, for the purpose of introducing Miss Dickinson, lato of the Lyceum, in the part of *Fanny*. She was, of course, triumphantly successful.

In conclusion, the establishment has our best wishes for its prosperity, which we hope will equal the worthiness of its aim.

ADELPHI.

This theatre opened on Monday, with Mr. Bernard's "Marie Ducange," which was re-produced with new scenes of much beauty. The house, also, has undergone improvement, two stone staircases from the pit and box lobbies having been added for the purpose of egress; and the entrance, with its panels of pink and green, and bouquet corners, looking uncommonly cheerful. The private boxes have been ornamented with damask drapery, and supplied with convenient carpeting; while the chandelier has been enlarged, and its gas jets augmented in number. The performances went off with great applause, and the performers were welcomed back to their own proper stage with appropriate demonstrations of favour and affection.

The HAYMARKET and PRINCESS' theatres are both announced to open on the 1st October.

SMUGGLING EXTRAORDINARY.—On the night of the 12th ult., the Madrid mail, on its arrival at the Spanish town of Irun, from Bayonne, was searched by the custom-house officers, and ten thousand dollars' worth of French jewellery was found ingeniously concealed in the roof. The courier in charge of the correspondence was admitted to bail. He was formerly cook to Narvaez, and seemed to be in a terrible stew when the discovery was made. The night before, the letter-bags with the French correspondence, which had been sealed up at the Bayonne Post-office, were opened by the custom-house officers at Irun, who seized a large amount of gold watches, trinkets, and costly silks in them.

The first list of subscriptions, just announced, for erecting a testimonial to the late Sir J. Barrow, has reached the sum of nearly £600; it is the intention of the committee to erect a column in the neighbourhood of his birthplace, Ulverstone, in Lancashire, which not only will do honour to the deceased, but likewise serve as a sea-mark.

MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

The triennial musical meeting at Hereford has terminated prosperously, as regards the collections for the diocesan charities, but will be attended with the customary loss as regards expenditure over receipts. The collection, with additional donations since the festival, amounts to £883 14s.; in 1846 it was £812 18s. 2d.; in 1843, £901 13s.; in 1840, £1061 2s. 1d. The numbers of persons who attended the present performances were, at the Cathedral, on Tuesday, 385; on Wednesday ("Elijah"), 549; on Thursday (miscellaneous selection), 360; and on Friday (the "Messiah"), 595. The numbers at the evening concerts were—Tuesday, 165; Wednesday, 202; and Thursday, 515. A very complimentary letter has been addressed to Mr. Townshend Smith, the conductor, by the stewards, for "the admirable way in which all the arrangements have been made;" and adding "their perfect satisfaction at the excellent manner in which the whole of the performances have been given." The acting committee, of which the Rev. W. Cooke is the able and zealous chairman, have expressed their satisfaction at the general execution; and the Bishop and Canons have also congratulated Mr. Smith on the result of his labours. It appears that the meeting for 1852 is almost beyond a doubt, the Bishop and Lord Rodney having already kindly offered to act as stewards, so that the list will, no doubt, be easily filled. The depressed state of agriculture in Herefordshire is considered to have affected the attendances; but, with every possible respect for the exertions of Mr. Townshend Smith, whose enthusiasm in the cause is beyond all praise, and who is a painstaking, conscientious musician, we adhere to our former opinions as to these gatherings of the three choirs. Their utility might be infinitely enlarged, and their popularity greatly extended, if there existed a thorough combination on the part of the clerical and aristocratic amateurs in the three counties (Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, and Worcestershire) to present annually for the attraction of the musical masses a Festival equal in artistic interest and importance to that of Birmingham or Norwich. Our firm conviction is, that if the present system be adhered to, these ancient festivals, which have been the pioneers of art progress in this country, must come to an end. The first of the three towns that sets the example of a cessation, when it shall be impossible to find gentlemen to undertake the post of stewards with the certainty of a large loss, will have immediate imitators. Even this year, how difficult has been the task of organising a meeting; and it was only by cutting down the engagements, especially of the ill-paid chorist and instrumentalist, and by dispensing nearly altogether with the services of the foreign artists, whose terms, by the way, are so absurdly high, that the Hereford Festival of 1849 has been given; and yet with every reduction, the stewards will be called upon to make up the deficit. Now, the three counties, with a proper organisation, could present a magnificent meeting every year; and, in order to interest the townsmen, we would suggest that whilst the Cathedral collections are preserved sacred for the clerical charities, let the profits of the performances (for they would be profitable) be devoted to the hospitals. Each county, or rather choir, now works for itself solely; it is made a boast how much more is taken either in collections or receipts; and this local feeling injures the financial returns.

It is useless to disguise a fact which is so notorious, but the Festivals of the three Choirs do not present such performances as the increasing knowledge of art exacts. It is not to be expected that the local organists can have the skill, experience, and self-possession to controul a large orchestra; and the services of an efficient conductor are now as imperatively necessary as those of the accomplished vocalist or skilful instrumentalist. Let the cathedral organists, by virtue of prescriptive right, retain the musical direction of the festivals, and make the requisite arrangements, and glory enough is there in such a position to satisfy any reasonable professor; but, in the conduct of the music, let the endowed and experienced professor occupy the position of the directing mind to animate the masses; let it be felt that there is a head to controul a body of clever but unruly executants, who can only be ruled by a dictator or master-spirit, and without whose presence in an orchestra there can be no smoothness, steadiness, precision, and, above all, no *esprit de corps*. The general expression of a work must emanate from a cultivated conductor, having the feeling of the poet, as well as the knowledge of the musician. The mechanical gyrations of a *bâton* in beating time do not constitute a conductor, who ought to have the faculty of the orator who improvises—that of thinking on his legs. In the three Choirs there are all the elements to make their Festivals highly productive for charity and glorious for art; but if it be resolved to follow the old track, then will their existence be inevitably shortened.

ITALIAN OPERA IN DUBLIN.—On the 13th instant Mdle. Albani appeared at the Dublin Theatre Royal as *Cenerentola*, supported by the sisters Mdles. Corbari, and Signori Bartolini, Galli, Polonini, and Tagliafico. Mr. Benedetti was the conductor. Mdle. Albani subsequently performed *Maria in Donizetti's* "Figlia del Reggimento," *Norina* in "Don Pasquale," and *Amina* in the "Sonnambuli." Mdle. Corbari sang in a selection from "Linda," with her sister as *Pierrotti*. Mr. Sims Reeves was to have appeared on Monday last, but was taken ill the last day of the Hereford Festival. He was, however, last Tuesday announced to be better, and that he would sing on Thursday. The series of Italian Operas will terminate on the 22nd instant. The speculation has been completely successful.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE FOR ST. JAMES'S PARK.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests are about erecting a suspension bridge across the ornamental water of the enclosure, St. James's Park, similar to those thrown across the Regent's Canal to connect Primrose hill Park and Regent's Park. The proposed bridge is to be constructed directly opposite the Queen-square Gate.

PASTORAL TESTIMONIAL.—We learn from the *Jamaica Despatch*, that, on June 29, a handsome silver tea service was presented by the congregation of St. Mary's Church, in the parish of St. Elizabeth, Jamaica, to their worthy pastor, the Rev. James Waters, "who had faithfully proclaimed the Word of God in that immediate district for the lengthened space of nearly twenty-five years;" the reverend gentleman being about to quit Jamaica, on leave for England.

IMPROVING THE SANITARY STATE OF THE TOWER.—On Wednesday, in consequence of communications from his Grace the Duke of Wellington, High Constable of the Tower of London, respecting the sanitary state of that fortress, her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests issued instructions for the immediate demolition of all the buildings known as the Old Mint, situate on the east, fronting St. Katharine's Docks. This has hitherto been the quarters occupied by the non-commissioned officers and privates; it is the most unhealthy part of the fortress, and is no longer necessary, the new barracks built upon the site of the Armoury destroyed by fire in 1841 being ready for occupation. The new officers' quarters are rapidly approaching completion. The Tower is being thoroughly drained. It is also proposed to bore an artesian well for the supply of the garrison.

CHARGE OF ROBBING THE TRAVELLING POST-OFFICE.—A number of valuable letters have been lost from the mails that travel on the London and North-Western Railway, and a clerk belonging to the travelling post-office on the North-Western line has been apprehended on the charge of being concerned in stealing some of them. Some extensive robberies of letters passing through the Buckingham Post-office have also been discovered, and a letter-carrier belonging to that town has been taken up on suspicion of being the culprit.

HOLLOWAY AND NORTH ISLINGTON DISPENSARY.—On Monday night a special general meeting of the governors of this institution was held at the Dispensary House, Francis-place, Holloway, "to confirm a resolution of the committee appointing an assistant to the medical officer; to consider the propriety of authorising the committee to appoint additional medical officers, if necessary; and also to consider the expediency of establishing, in connexion with the charity, a benevolent fund, for supplying sick and convalescent patients with nutriment under the direction of the medical officers and a sub-committee." The chair was taken by Samuel Lewis, Esq., the treasurer, who stated that during the last month upwards of 1000 cases of diarrhoea and aggravated forms of English cholera had been relieved at the chief and branch dispensaries, which were thrown open to all who applied, without the usual letter from a governor. The resolution of the committee to appoint an assistant to the resident medical officer was confirmed, and it was ordered that such assistant be a regularly qualified practitioner, and that his salary do not exceed £60 a year. The committee were empowered to appoint such additional honorary medical officers as might be deemed necessary to the efficient working of the charity; and the following resolution was passed:—"It being the opinion of the medical officers, that, in numerous cases, the recovery of the patient has been very much retarded from the want of proper nourishment, particularly in typhus and other malignant fevers, it is resolved that a convalescent fund be established, in connexion with the dispensary, for supplying the sick and convalescent poor patients with nutriment, under the direction of the medical officers." A considerable sum was subscribed towards the convalescent fund, Mr. Prentice handing in a cheque for £5 5s. as a thank-offering for the merciful recovery of Mrs. Prentice from a violent attack of cholera. The chairman announced the receipt of £10 10s. in aid of the dispensary funds, from the Rev. Mr. Collison.

STATISTICS OF FRENCH LITERATURE.—It is calculated that from the 1st of January, 1840, to the 1st of August, 1849, there were issued from the press in France 87,000 new works, volumes, and pamphlets; 3700 reprints of ancient literature, and French classic authors; and 4000 translations from modern languages—one-third of the latter from the English, the German and the Spanish coming next in numbers, and the Portuguese and the Swedish languages having furnished the smaller contributions. Nine hundred dramatic authors are named of pieces produced on the stage, and afterwards published; 60 only of comedies and dramas not acted. Among the published works are 200 on occult science, cabalism, cheiromancy, necromancy, &c., 75 volumes on heraldry and genealogy, Social science, Fourierism, communism, and socialism of all sects, count 20,000 works of all sizes; 6000 romances and novels; and more than 800 works of travel. According to a calculation, for which the authority of M. Didot's (the publisher's) name is given, the paper employed in the printing of all these works would more than twice cover the surface of the 86 departments of France.

On Tuesday, a commercial traveller was fined 20s., and 20s. 6d. costs, for having travelled in a second class carriage from Southampton to Salisbury, his ticket being for the third class, and refusing to pay the difference when it was demanded.

On Monday evening, a large pile of warehouses in Turner-street, Manchester, were destroyed by fire. The loss of the Messrs. Adams, who are insured, is about £850. Mr. Crabtree is also a sufferer to the amount of £300; he is also insured. The losses of the other occupants are comparatively trifling.

COUNTRY NEWS.

In the early part of the week the weather was most boisterous at Margate; and on Tuesday it was so much so that none of the boats from London were able to land their passengers, but were obliged to carry them on to Ramsgate, from thence to be conveyed in omnibuses to Margate. Dreadful disasters are feared at sea.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday last, as the coach from Oban to Inverary (Scotland), en route between Tanhill and Dalmally, was emerging from the pass of Aive, where the road is steep, a large mass of rock which had become detached from the side of Ben Cruachan was observed by one of the outside passengers to be rolling down immediately over the carriage, threatening its immediate destruction. "A stone—drive for your life!" was the immediate exclamation. With admirable promptitude and presence of mind, the driver immediately unlocked the drag, urged his horses on to a gallop, and cleared the spot just as the rock bounded across the road into the loch below. A moment's hesitation would have been attended with fatal consequences.

ANCIENT COINS.—An interesting discovery of coins of the 14th century was made on Saturday morning last by the workmen employed in erecting some buildings at the back of the premises of Messrs. Perress and Dallimore, drapers, of High-street, Newport, Isle of Wight. They consist principally of the pennies of the reigns of Edward I., II., and III., of the mints of London, Canterbury, York, Durham, Berwick, Newcastle, Lincoln, St. Edmund's, Bristol, Dublin, and Waterford, intermixed with many of the reign of Alexander of Scotland. About 2500 are in the possession of Mr. Perress; and it is known that very many more were taken by the workmen previously to his becoming aware of the discovery. So large a hoard of coin, of one period, has not before been discovered in the island, and is equalled only by that brought to light some few years since at Buriton, in this county, and which consisted exclusively of pennies of the Conqueror. From the circumstance that all the coins now found are immediately anterior to the time of King Richard II., the period of the deposit may not unreasonably be referred to the burning of Newport by the French, in the second year of the reign of that monarch.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A painful catastrophe occurred on Tuesday morning, at the mill of Mr. Slater, Sandygate, Burnley. Shortly before six o'clock the boiler burst with tremendous violence, blowing up the ceiling of the card-room, which is situated immediately over the boiler-house. The hands who were engaged in the card-room, and the room immediately above it, fell through into the boiler-house; and one poor fellow, a warper, named John Parkinson, was precipitated into the exploded boiler itself, and was taken out dead. Henry Rollinson, of Sandygate, was so severely burnt that he survived but three hours. Margaret Salmon, of Salford, and James Pickles were dangerously hurt; and Thomas Tattersall, of Sandygate, whose escape from death was almost miraculous, was much maimed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About half-past twelve on Saturday night the inhabitants of the Market-hill, Cambridge, were awakened by a cry of "fire," which was discovered by a neighbour, whose back windows overlooked the premises where the fire originated, which are situated on the Market-hill, and were for many years the seat of the business of the late Mr. Alderman Bridges. This house has lately been let to a clothier named Lodge, and the flames made their appearance from every window in the house simultaneously, extended with the utmost rapidity, seized the premises of Mr. Orridge, a chemist, and magistrate of the borough, on the north, and those of Mr. Kent, a hatter, on the south. From Mr. Orridge's fire communicated with the premises of Mr. Milligan, woollen draper, and thence to those of Messrs. Moden and son, oil and colourmen, situate in St. Mary-street, which is a narrow thoroughfare, and by reason thereof the premises of Messrs. Peters and son, silversmiths, Messrs. Bacon, tobacconists, and other parties, occupying the opposite side of the street, together with those residing in the Rose-crescent, were placed in imminent danger. On the south side, the fire passing from Mr. Kent's, entered upon the premises of Mr. Fearless, the draper, and all these were soon a core of fire. On the north-west, down St. Mary-street, the flames next took possession of the house of Mr. Wonfor, and thence passed into a shop in Warwick-street, and these formed the boundaries of the property annihilated, although fears were long entertained for the contiguous premises on either side, occupied by Mr. D. Pate, and Mr. Wilson, the silversmiths, respectively. The fire raged throughout the night, and eight houses were consumed. In addition to the parties whose premises were destroyed, many others suffered from the removal of their stock and furniture.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT AT PORTSMOUTH.—An accident, attended with a fatal result, from the dangerous practice of using those small boats called punts or dingies, occurred on Tuesday, at Southsea Beach. Captain Somerville (late of the Royal Artillery) and Mrs. Somerville, with their female attendant, went out in one of the boat yachts. Being nearly becalmed at Spithead, and wishing to get on shore, the boatman volunteered to put the party on shore at Southsea Beach in his dingy. No sooner had the party got into her than she capsized, and the four persons were immersed in the water. The boat gable was close to, and by the exertions of the boy left in her, and the boatman, who regained the yacht, Captain and Mrs. Somerville, and the attendant, were all got out of the water, but in a very exhausted state. It was supposed to be about an hour before the parties were brought on shore, when they were taken to Mr. Hollingsworth's hot-baths, and every method for their resuscitation was used; medical aid was also soon got. Captain Somerville was soon recovered, and Mrs. Somerville also was resuscitated, but she remained in a precarious state for an hour or more. The attendant, Mary Anne Robinson, was lifeless before she was landed, and every endeavour to restore animation proved ineffectual. She was a confidential servant, who always accompanied Captain Somerville, who is subject to epileptic fits.

ROBBERY AT SEA.—Three men (Robert Smith, John Heaton, and William Kenney) were charged on Monday, at Liverpool, with an attempt to realise large plunder from the cabin passengers on board the *Britannia*, city of Dublin steam-ship, during her passage from Dublin to that port, on Saturday night last. The prisoners, after dark, had obtruded themselves into the saloon, though they had not paid cabin fare. The steward observed some strange conduct on the part of one of them, but thought he was merely looking for a berth to sleep on; and, having no suspicion of his intention, did not question him. The steward soon afterwards found that several articles had been taken from his pantries; and two gentlemen passengers afterwards found that the same parties had been in their state-rooms, and had ransacked their pockets of money, &c. The vessel was off Holyhead during part of these transactions. Part of the property (nearly all of which was recovered) was found on board, after the vessel reached the waters of the Mersey. Mr. Rush-ton sentenced the three prisoners to be imprisoned for two months, and kept to hard labour.

THE LATE FIRE AT SOUTHALE.—We noticed in a recent Number the now somewhat unusual occurrence of the burning of a valuable stack of wheat, on the night of Saturday, the 25th of August, on the farm of Messrs. Barrow and Baxter, at Southale, Middlesex. We have much pleasure in stating that no suspicion rests on any individual at Southale; but that, on the contrary, the utmost good-feeling prevails between the farmers of Southale and their labourers, who promptly assembled in large numbers, and zealously exerted themselves to extinguish the fire, and to prevent further injury to the property on the farm. We have also the pleasure to report that Messrs. Barrow and Baxter, in token of their appreciation of this exhibition of good-feeling, and of their grateful sense of the kind exertions of the work-people of the neighbourhood, issued a general invitation to all who were present at the fire, to meet and sup together on the evening of Saturday last, the 15th instant. A large shed on the farm was conveniently fitted up for the occasion, and at eight o'clock between 60 and 70 farm-labourers and others were seated, and an excellent hot supper, consisting of roast and boiled meats and plum-puddings, was placed before them. A plentiful supply of good ale and tobacco was served round after supper, and several good old songs, contributed principally by individuals among the labourers, added materially to the general enjoyment of the evening. Mr. Robert Trumper proposed, in an appropriate speech, the health of Messrs. Barrow and Baxter, which was received with much enthusiasm. Mr. Barrow, for himself and partner, acknowledged the toast; and, in the course of his address, said that he was happy to be able to say that no reproach rested on Southale or its neighbourhood; for the worthless fellow on whom suspicion rests, and who was committed for trial, was an utter stranger to him, to his partner, and to the whole neighbourhood. Several ladies of the neighbourhood witnessed the proceedings with much interest; and many of the wives and daughters of the labourers were also present as spectators.

YANKEE NOTIONS OF A MISTAKE.—Mr. Jesserun, treasurer of the Building Association in the city of New York, received yesterday, from the Seaman's Saving Bank, a 1000 dollar bill instead of 100. He did not discover the mistake at the time, nor until an hour or two afterwards, when he was within an ace of passing away the bill for the amount he supposed it to represent, but caught a glimpse of the additional cipher before he passed it out of his hands. Hurrying back to the bank, he informed the paying-teller that he had made a mistake. "We rectify no mistake after the parties have left the bank," was the reply. "Yes, but you've paid me too much money." This was quite "another pair of sleeves." The officers of the bank were instantly on the *qui vive*. Mr. Jesserun handed in the 1000 and received a 100 in return, without even a "Thank you" by way of difference.—*New York Globe*.

WHAT IS OZONE?—Ozone, to which influenza is ascribed by Schönbein, and cholera by others, has been variously described and defined. It is said, by some, to be a combination of nitrogen and oxygen; by others, of oxygen and hydrogen in new proportions. Dr. Spengler, of Elville, in *Henle's Zeitschrift*, declares it to be formed in the air by the decomposition of its water through disturbances of its electrical equilibrium. Duglison, after Schönbein, defines it, "the powerfully odorous matter produced when a current of ordinary electricity passes through pointed bodies into the air." Every one who has been in the habit of experimenting with a large electrical machine, must have remarked this odour during the escape of positive electricity from a point. Schönbein noticed, also, that it accompanies the electrolyzation of water, that it is only disengaged at the positive electrode; and that it can be preserved in well-closed glass vessels for any length of time. (*Noad's Lectures*.) Draper, of New York, regards it as the active state of oxygen, or oxygen rendered active by electricity. Thus, by passing a current of electric fluid through pure oxygen, ozone is obtained, having a sulphurous odour, setting fire to phosphorus and irritating the nostrils, as in catarrh. The test of its presence is a bit of paper dipped in a solution of iodide of potassium, and then in one of starch. The oxygen of common air acts slowly on it, and produces gradual change and colouration. Ozone and ozonised air will occasion them to act promptly on each other, producing a dark blue colour. See *New York Journal of Medicine* for July, 1849. —*Medical Times*

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The experiment of an Autumn meeting was tried on Tuesday on Epsom Downs, and, if it failed to put money in the pockets of the speculators, "Messieurs the Brighton Railway and Dorking," it afforded the public a capital day's sport. The first of the three October réunions at Newmarket commences on Tuesday, with a bill of fare of extraordinary attraction, embracing the Triennials, the Hopeful, Granby, Rutland, and other two-year-old engagements, the Grand Duke Michael and Cracow Stakes for three-year-olds, and a vast number of matches; it promises to be the best "first" October (query September?) week ever known. Basingstoke and Brewood races commence on Monday; Kelso and Leintwardine on Tuesday; Southart on Wednesday; and Chesterfield, Chester, and Hastings, on Thursday: the Chester people have knocked up a capital list. Water sports are at an end; and the only cricket matches on the tapis are between eleven of all England and twenty-two of Birmingham, and eleven of England and sixteen of Gravesend, both to commence on Monday. The coursing season commences on Tuesday at Ayrington, in Scotland.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A rather busy day at the Corner—chiefly, however, in settling—until late this afternoon, when the metallics found ample employment in the forthcoming events at Newmarket and Epsom, as well as on the Derby, at the undermentioned prices:—

AUTUMN HANDICAP (EPSOM).		
3 to 1 agst Snowstorm	6 to 1 agst Keraun	6 to 1 agst Present
12 to 1 agst Kissaway		
CESAREWICH.		
15 to 1 agst Glenalvon	20 to 1 agst Glen Saddle	30 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn
16 to 1 agst Vatican (t)	25 to 1 agst Fire-eater	30 to 1 agst Loup-garon
20 to 1 agst Snowstorm	25 to 1 agst Raby (t)	33 to 1 agst Carthaginian
20 to 1 agst Present	35 to 1 agst Rhesus	35 to 1 agst Legord, main
	35 to 1 agst Westow.	
CAMBRIDGEHIRE.		
17 to 1 agst Ribaldy		40 to 1 agst Prior of St. Margaret's
DERBY.		
10 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's	20 to 1 agst John o' Groat (t)	33 to 1 agst Windhound
12 to 1 agst Lord G.	25 to 1 agst Mavors	33 to 1 agst Bellingbrooke (t)
12 to 1 agst Present	33 to 1 agst Denon (t)	45 to 1 agst Bro. to Epirote (t)
15 to 1 agst Chalky Callum	33 to 1 agst William the Conqueror	50 to 1 agst Seneca
16 to 1 agst The Italian		50 to 1 agst The Nigger (t)

THURSDAY.—Business was on so small a scale this afternoon, that we need not preface the quotations with any observations:—

NEWMARKET THREE-YEAR-OLD TRIENNIAL.		
7 to 4 agst Tadmor	15 to 2 agst Vatican	5 to 2 agst Dorneo
12 to 1 agst Tadmor	12 to 1 agst Tadmor and Chalky Callum winning the two Triennials.	
CESAREWICH.		
8 to 1 agst Vatican	20 to 1 agst Glen Saddle	30 to 1 agst Legerdemain
12 to 1 agst Glenalvon	25 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn	40 to 1 agst Kissaway
17 to 1 agst Esedarius	25 to 1 agst Fire-eater	40 to 1 agst Smuggler Bill
CAMBRIDGEHIRE.		
30 to 1 agst Minto	30 to 1 agst Glendower	50 to 1 agst Collingwood
DERBY.		
17 to 1 agst John o' Groat	40 to 1 agst Lady Geraldine	65 to 1 agst Seneca
20 to 1 agst Mavors	45 to 1 agst Bellingbrooke	

EPSOM AUTUMN MEETING.

The racing commenced at half-past one o'clock on Tuesday, and terminated a few minutes after six.

The NORMANTON STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 75 added.
Lord Strathmore's Probe, 3 yrs, 5st 6lb (£100) .. (J. Smith) 1
Mr. Death's Antagonist, 5 yrs, 7st 10lb (£100) .. (W. Abdale) 2
Betting.—5 to 2 against Antagonist, 3 to 1 against the Countess colt, and 5 to 1 against Probe. The race was between the three favourites, The Probe winning by half a length, and a length between Antagonist and the Countess colt. Run in 4 min. 22 sec.

BENTINCK STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.
Major Martyn's The Swede, 9st .. (Mann) 1
Mr. W. Ewall's Bushranger, 8st 7lb .. (W. Howlett) 2
Betting.—5 to 2 on The Swede. Bosworth made the running to the end, where it was taken up by Bushranger, who went on with it to the stand, when the favourite, who always had the race in hand, went in front, and won cleverly by a length. Run in 1 min. 17 sec.

The EPSOM AUTUMN HANDICAP of 20 sovs each, with 300 added; winners extra. The second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes, and the third 25 sovs.

Mr. T. B. Charlton's Kissaway, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb, carried 6st (Dockeray) 1
Mr. Wraith's Maid of Masham, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb .. (W. Abdale) 2
Betting at Starting.—7 to 2 agst Keraun (taken), 4 to 1 agst Snowstorm, 6 to 1 agst Mounseer, 8 to 1 agst Kissaway (taken), 9 to 1 agst Maid of Masham (taken), and 10 to 1 each agst Second Sight, Paquita, and Present.

Immediately after starting, Keraun took a clear lead, followed by the St. Winifred colt and Kissaway, next to whom were Maid of Masham and Snowstorm; they ran thus at a bad pace to the mile-post, where the Maid of Masham took the second place, and the speed improved, still without being by any means first-rate. Keraun maintained his lead until half-way up the distance, where he gave way to the Maid of Masham, Kissaway, and Mounseer; a very exciting struggle between the three terminated in favour of Kissaway by a head, the same between second and third, Paquita a good fourth. Run in 2 min. 50 secs.

The ARISTOCRATIC STAKES (handicap) of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.
Lord Strathmore's Rat-trap, 6 yrs, 11st 4lb .. (Owner) 1
Mr. S. L. Fox's Lady Frances, 4 yrs, 10st 6lb .. (Mr. Bevil) 2

Betting.—6 to 4 on Rat-trap, and 3 to 1 agst Lady Frances. Won by fifteen lengths. Run in 3 min. 2 secs.

PLATE of 50 sovs. Heats.

Mr. Ramsbottom's f by Velocipede, out of Miss Wilfred, 3 yrs, 6s 13lb (£150) .. (Ralph Sherwood) 1
Mr. Stephenson's Old English Gentleman, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb (£80) (Sabin) 2
First heat won by a head, Master Murray a bad third; the second by a length; the third by half a length; Miss Wilfred filly and Old English Gentleman running a dead heat for second. The fourth heat won by a length.

MANCHESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

The AUTUMN WELTER HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, with 40 added.
Mr. G. Barton's The Smuggler Bill .. 1
Lord Strathmore's Spectator .. 2

The CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added
Mr. J. Osborne's Snowdrift .. 1
Mr. Green's Osbaldeston .. 2

The CHESTERFIELD HANDICAP of 100 sovs, in specie, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each.

Mr. Gill's Psalminger .. 1
Sir J. Hawley's Fernhill .. 2

MATCH, £100, Three quarters of a mile.
Mr. Scott's Treasure .. 1
Mr. Collingwood's Calomel .. 2

The HULME STAKES of 50 sovs each, with a Cup added, for horses belonging to officers of the 4th Dragoon Guards.
Captain Cunningham's Chertsey .. 1
Captain Jones's Turpin .. 2

ROWING MATCH.—The rowing match between Gale, of Pimlico, and Chitty, of Richmond, the latter of whom won the prize given by Evan Morris, Esq., for watermen's apprentices, at the last Thames regatta, took place on Wednesday; but, owing to accident, was, as far as sport was concerned, brought to an early close. The race was for £10 aside, the distance being from Putney-bridge to Chiswick-eyot; and shortly after the start, which was well taken by both, Gale's boat, one of peculiarly light construction, capsized, and he was immediately taken into his cutter. Chitty, who was a wise astern, but rowing extremely well at the time of the accident, pursued his way over the course, in order to claim the stake.

INDIAN CORN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I HAVE read in your Journal of September 15 a notice of the recent attempt to cultivate Maize or Indian Corn, in St. James's-park. The endeavour to cultivate Maize in this country is not new. The late William Cobbett made great efforts, through the medium of his "Register," to introduce it, and it was tried in many parts, but without success. The fact is, we have not sufficient heat to bring it to maturity. I have tried it even in a garden, but could never get the grain to harden. Cobbett introduced a dwarf sort, which he considered suited to our climate; but it did not succeed from the cause above mentioned. I send you these remarks, lest your readers might be induced to make large plantations, which, if done, would, I am quite certain, end in disappointment.

Bearsted, Kent, September 17, 1849. A CONSTANT READER.

MARRIAGE OF MR. FORBES, OF CULLODEN, AND MISS WARRAND.—The nuptials of Arthur Forbes, Esq., of Culloden, and Miss Louisa Warrand (second daughter of the late Dr. Warrand, of the East India Company's Service), took place on Tuesday night, the 28th ult. The interesting ceremony was performed at eight o'clock, p.m., at the residence of the bride's near relative, Duncan Grant, Esq., of Bught, convener of the county of Inverness. Immediately after the ceremony, and a service of cake and wine, the young laird and his amiable and accomplished bride left Bught House, en route for England, via the east coast road. Supper was provided by Mr. and Mrs. Grant for the wedding party, about forty in number. There were great rejoicings amongst the Culloden tenantry. Cannon were fired from near the mansion and from Culloden Tower; and, at the moment the marriage ceremony was performed, three splendid bonfires at once blazed forth on the hill above the house at Muirtown, and were answered by fires on the opposite hills. There were supper and tea parties of the tenantry, and dancing to the merry mountain pipes by the light of the blazing fires, until far in the morning.

The Duke of Northumberland is at present expending a sum of £20,000 in improving the cottages of the tenantry on his estates.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Eric the Dane."—1. Is right in his five-move solution. 2. With regard to a plurality of Queens on the Chess-board, there is much to be said for and against, as he will find on referring to the "Nouvelle Analyse" of Major Jaenisch, where the subject is treated at length. 3. His proposal to have some distinguishing mark on the King's Pieces has been anticipated. In the new Chess-men, the King's Rook and Knight have each a small crown stamped on the top, and this improvement will very greatly facilitate both the recording and playing over games.

"C. R. L."—We are glad to recognize our old contributor again, and shall find a corner shortly for his last favour.

"Bellary."—The last is an undoubted improvement on your previous efforts in the same walk.

"A. B. C."—The Black King would obviously take the Rook, and then how could you mate in the stipulated number of moves?

"W. L. K."—Newport; "Frederick," Bath; and others.—Orders for the "Staunton Chessmen" are received, we believe, at the office of the Chess-Player's Chronicle, 27, King William-street, Charing-cross, and by any respectable chess and draughtmen-seller in the kingdom. For particulars as to price, material, &c., we must refer you to the advertisements.

"Teapypops."—A Pawn, when advanced to his eighth square, must be exchanged for a superior Piece before the adversary makes another move.

"Lilly."—You have made some mistake in setting up the men in Problem No. 294. Look at it once more.

"Pauca."—It is no trifling matter to play two games at once, without seeing the board, against even inferior antagonists; but the difficulty is marvellously enhanced when the opposing players are skilful and experienced.

"E. E. R. C."—Your solution of the old problem appears correct.

"B. B."—Barnstaple.—1. As a general principle, "A's" proposition is correct, the shortest solution of a Problem being the best. But the case he instances in illustration is inapplicable, as mate cannot be given in less than the stipulated number of moves. 2. Thanks; but they have not "point" enough for our columns.

"R. N."—Club.—We should recommend you to postpone the purchase of men for your club a few days. The new Chess-men are on the eve of appearing, and they combine advantages which entitle them to preference beyond any of the patterns named.

"H. E. K."—Very clever.

"P. C. W."—"Problem" is a misnomer, applied to such a composition.

Solutions by "Bellary," "Omicon," "S. U.," "Derevon," "M. P.," "Rev. J. T. N.," "Mitre," "M. P.," "Abbey," "Lilly," "M. E. R.," "G. C. C.," "M. M.," "Philo-Chess," "Eliza," "Antiquary," "F. R. S.," are correct.

Those by "B. B.," "R. T.," "J. B.," are wrong.

THE STAUNTON CHESS-MEN.—In reply to numerous enquiries as to when and where the new Chess-men can be obtained, we are requested by the proprietors of them to state that the delay in their publication is occasioned solely by the efforts making to render the men in every respect deserving the extensive patronage they have the promise of securing, and that the sets complete in IVORY, CARRARA MARBLE, and WOOD, including a beautifully characteristic box of "Carton Pierre," and a new treatise on the game by the author of the "Chess-Player's Handbook," will be issued to the trade on Saturday next, the 29th.

* * * Want of space again compels us to postpone the answers to several communications.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 295.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 7th (ch)	R to Q 3d	3. K to Q 3d	Anything
2. Q to K 5th (ch)	Q to her 4th (best)	4. R mates.	

PROBLEM No. 296.

By Mr. S. ANGAS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
42. R to K 3d (ch)	
London to play.	

CHESS PLAYING WITHOUT SEEING THE BOARD.

The following is the Second of the two Games played simultaneously by Mr. Harwitz without seeing the board, against four members of the Glasgow Chess Club.

(Allgaier Gambit.)	
WHITE.	BLACK (Messrs. Tilghman & Knott).
(Mr. Harwitz.)	(Mr. Harwitz.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. K Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th
6. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to R 3d
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d
8. K Kt to Q 3d	P to K B 6th
9. P takes P	K B to K 2d
10. Q B to K Kt 5th	B takes B
11. P takes B	Q takes P
12. P to K B 4th	Q to K Kt 3d
13. Q Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d
14. B to Q Kt 5th	Q B to Q 2d
15. B takes Kt	B takes B
16. Q to K 2d	Castles on Q side
17. P to Q 5th	B to Q 2d
18. Castles on Q side	P to K B 3d
19. Q to K 3d	K to Q Kt sq
20. P to K B 5th	Q to K sq
21. Q to K 4th	Kt to K Kt sq
22. Q R to K Kt sq (a)	K R to R 3d
23. Kt to K B 4th	P to Q B 4th
24. P takes P en passant	B takes P
25. P to K 6th	R to Q 2d
26. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 3d
White resigned.	

(a) Threatening to take the K Kt P for nothing.
(b) The loss of White's game may be attributed to this move. Had he played instead either 33. Kt takes B, or 33. Kt to Q B 5th, he might have won easily; for suppose, in the first place,
34. Kt to Q B 7th R takes Kt
35. K to Kt sq R to K 6th (ch)
36. Kt to Q B 5th R to Q 6th
37. Kt to Q B 5th Q takes Kt
38. Q takes R Q takes Kt (best)
(c) Very tempting, but not so good as Q to Q B 7th (ch), &c.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 432.—By Mr. S. ANGAS.

White: K at K 6th, B at Q 5th, Kts at K B 5th and K 7th, P at K R 3d.
Black: K at K 5th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 433.—By Mr. A. G. M'C.

White: K at K B 5th, Q at K Kt 2d, Bs at K 7th and Q R 4th, Kt at Q 3d; Ps at K B 4th, Q 2d, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 3d.
Black: K at Q 4th, R at Q B 5th, Kts at K 5th and Q B 3d, and P at Q B 2d.

White playing first, mates in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The ship *Henry Clay*, 1500 tons register, took fire on the morning of the 5th inst. at New York, and was burnt to the water's edge. She was one of the Liverpool packets, and was to have left the city the following day.

The train from the north due on Monday night at five minutes past 9 o'clock did not arrive at Euston square station till half an hour after midnight. About the middle of Watford tunnel the axle-tree of the tender broke, and the train was immediately brought to a standstill, without, however, any further damage. After nearly three hours' detention, the train was taken back to King's Langley, and brought through the tunnel on the down line. From the same cause, the later trains did not arrive till much after their time.

Amongst the personages of distinction who are still at Ostend for the benefit of sea-bathing, may be mentioned his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Prussia, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Holstein-Glücksburg, the Princess Royal of Wurtemberg, &c. The town is entirely free from epidemic disease.

The Scientific Society of Lille has proposed a gold medal, of the value of 300*fr.*, to be awarded in 1851, for the first temperance society which shall be established in one of the cantons of the arrondissement of Lille, similar to those existing in America, England, and Ireland.

On last Saturday morning, at six o'clock, James Sharpe, who was tried for sedition at the Central Criminal Court with Ernest Jones and others, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, died in the Westminster House of Correction, Tothill-fields, from an attack of Asiatic cholera.

On Monday evening the Lord Mayor had the honour of entertaining at dinner a party of private friends connected with the city of London. Covers were laid for 50.

An American paper has the following paragraph:—"Mr. Duncan, who has a plantation on the Mississippi river, has lost 91 negroes by cholera. His other cattle were in usual health."

Alderman Lawrence has appointed the Rev. D. Davison, M.A., to be his chaplain during the year of his shrievalty.

A vessel which has arrived at Chatham, from Bombay, has brought twenty tons weight of antiquities from Nineveh, which are intended to be forwarded to the British Museum for deposit in that national establishment. The authorities of the Treasury have given the necessary directions for the unshipment and free delivery to the Museum of these valuable relics, without being previously disturbed.

The *United States* sloop-of-war, *Dale*, arrived at New York on the 30th ult., from San Francisco, with 65,000 dollars in specie; no freight. The *Empire City* was expected in a few days from Chagres.

A recent imperial Russian ukase orders a new conscription of 18 recruits from every thousand souls.

The Earl of Eglinton has sold his celebrated horse Van Tromp, winner of the Doncaster St. Leger and the Goodwood and Ascot cups, as a sire, to Mr. Kirby, of York, for a large sum, the precise amount of which has not transpired. Van Tromp will close his racing career at the conclusion of the Leviathan match with Surplice and Justice, to come off during one of the ensuing Newmarket meetings. He will then be delivered up to Mr. Kirby, who, some years since, was the purchaser of Lanercost, Van Tromp's sire, from Mr. Ramsay, of Barton, at the high figure of £3000.

We have authority for stating that there is no truth whatever in the report which has been current, that Mr. Moore O'Ferrall had been reprimanded for not receiving the Italian refugees at Malta, and that he had in consequence tendered his resignation. The report had not even a shadow of ground for its foundation.

The Island of Tristan de Cunha, which lies about 1000 miles W.S.W. from the Cape of Good Hope, is, it is said, to be made a penal settlement for the convicts originally destined for the Cape. We understand it is an island capable of cultivation, and from its isolated position is well adapted for such a purpose, the only difficulty being that the landing is always more or less dangerous.

Among the Hungarian nobles concerned in the insurrection, who have been incorporated as simple soldiers in the Austrian army, are a Count Esterhazy and a Count Czichy, they have been placed in the artillery.

A Catholic priest, named Streit, was shot at Pesth on the 9th, for having taken part in the Hungarian insurrection.

Sir George Grey dined with his constituents at Berwick-on-Tweed on Monday last.

In the Board of Trade tables we find that, in the single month ending the 5th of August, the increased quantity of brandy duty paid for consumption was 69,589 gallons over the same month last year; so that the additional duty derived from brandy for the single month was no less than £52,191. The effects of the prevailing epidemic are here most strikingly seen by the increased consumption of this spirit.

The *Port Adelaide Observer*, of March 31, records the arrival in that colony of a ketch, of no more than fifty-eight tons, called the *Dauntful* of Swansea, which safely arrived out from "Old England," after a passage of some six months. They must have been venturesome spirits who ploughed the ocean in so small a craft.

Dr. W. B. Carpenter has been appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, in the room of the late Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, deceased.

The extensive quadrangle formed in Buckingham Palace by the erection of the east wing is, by the express command of her Majesty, to be entirely covered with India-rubber paving, which prevents the noise of rumbling wheels. The quadrangle contains ample room for the inspection of a squadron of horse or a battalion of infantry.

Church-rates at Southampton, it would seem, are nearly doomed. At two different polls recently taken in the parish of St. Lawrence, they were refused; and in the large parish of St. Mary, a motion for collecting the amount proposed to be levied by voluntary contributions, was carried by a majority of 38 to 15.

It is ascertained that if only one-half of the objections which have been lodged against the electors in the boroughs and county of Cardigan are substantiated, the next candidate for the representation will have but little trouble to canvass, as nearly half the electors will be disfranchised.

The free harbour of Venice now extends no further than the borders of the island of St. Giorgio Maggiore. Goods warehoused elsewhere must be removed to within the limits within three months, or they will have to be introduced for consumption and pay the import duty.

Gleeson Wilson, the murderer of Mrs. Henrichson, her two sons, Henry George Henrichson and John Alfred Henrichson, and her female servant, Mary Parr, at Liverpool, in the month of March last, paid the last penalties of the law, on Saturday, on the scaffold at Kirkdale Gaol. He died without confessing his crime, and protesting his innocence.

Early on Sunday morning an oil and colour shop and the premises in Shoreditch, were burnt down, the sleeping inmates being rescued with difficulty. At another fire, which took place about the same time, at Bankside, a woman named Walsh was very seriously burnt.

At the half-yearly rent audit of the Earl of Egmont, on Monday last the noble owner of Cowdray handsomely remitted to the extent of 20 per cent. on his rental. The Hon. George Ponsonby, of Woolbeding House, has made a similar abatement on his rental.

Sixteen guillotines have been constructed in Paris during the last year for the different states of Europe in which that mode of execution has been adopted.

The congregation of St. John's Church, Broad-court, presented to their minister, the Rev. Henry Anders, on Saturday last, a very handsome pocket communion service, together with a book of offices, beautifully bound. The inscription expressed that the testimonial was presented by the congregation "as a mark of their affectionate regard."

The blockade of Venice has been raised since the 27th ult., as notified this week by Lord Palmerston in the *Gazette*.

On Wednesday morning week a street organ player, who had been sleeping on the public green, Glasgow, discovered that he had been robbed during the night while asleep of no less a sum than 17 sovereigns, a half-crown, and some coppers.

On Tuesday, John Doolan, charged with stealing tea in the London docks, on being taken into custody, drew a knife and plunged it with well-feigned desperation into his body. The crimson stream gushed forth with tremendous impetuosity; the constable lifted up his voice in alarm for help; there was immediately rushing to and fro in hot haste for surgeons; when, lo! it turned out the "ne'er-do-weel" had some bladders of port wine concealed beneath his vest.!! The rascal was committed for trial.

The Emperor of Russia, in forwarding to the Austrian Commander General Haynau the insignia of the Order of St. Andrew, brilliantly set in diamonds, wrote an autograph letter, complimenting the general on his gallant conduct in the

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BIRMINGHAM.

(Continued from page 201.)

In the afternoon Sir David Brewster was elected President for the ensuing year, and Edinburgh was fixed upon for the next meeting of the Association.

On Tuesday morning the various Sections were again opened, but there were few subjects of general interest discussed: Prince Canino, on the distinction of the little blue magpie of Spain from that of Siberia; and Dr. Buckland (who attended for the first time this day), on the general presence of phosphorus in soils, were the most attractive. The number of Quakeresses who attended the meetings of the Sections were not a little remarkable.

On Wednesday afternoon the concluding general meeting of the members of the Association was held in the Town Hall, at which Colonel Sabine, the general secretary, read the synopsis of recommendations by the general committee, and they were duly adopted.

Professor Phillips, the assistant secretary, read a report, from which it appeared that, during the present meeting of the Association, there had been present old life members 277, old annual 94, new life members 11, new annual 32, associates 439, ladies 237, and foreigners who had arrived by railway 32—total, 1122 persons; from whom had been received £251 5s. 9d. These numbers had only been exceeded twice at any meeting of the Association which had been held since they had assembled in Birmingham, ten years ago.

The President, in an eloquent and fervent address, expressed the thanks of the Association to the Mayor and various local authorities of Birmingham. The meeting had been eminently successful.

Sir R. I. Murchison moved a vote of thanks to the President, which was seconded by the Mayor of Birmingham, and carried unanimously.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Lord Wrottesley and Dr. Buckland, the Dean of Westminster; and finally the meeting of the Association for the year 1849 was dissolved, between five and six o'clock.

At a meeting of the committee, held in the morning, Lord Dunfermline was elected vice-president.

The sectional meetings were held in the Queen's College and Grammar-School. In the former, two rooms were fitted up for the purpose; and in the latter, two large rooms, used ordinarily for school purposes, were divided each into two, by screens covered with green baize; but it was not a little amusing to find even scientific gentlemen paid so little attention to the acoustics of the rooms, that at the first sectional meetings, the sounds of the voices in the opposite rooms produced such unpleasant echoes as to render it necessary to find other apartments on the ground-floor, for two of the four sections.

The rooms are of themselves very excellent specimens of architecture, having been erected by Charles Barry, Esq., and therefore in unquestionably good style. One of the apartments, intended originally for a library, has a richly panelled ceiling, rising much after the fashion of Crosby Hall. This room is lighted by lofty windows on the side next the street, divided by mullions and transoms, the heads being filled with tracery. On the opposite side of the room, near the ceiling, is a range of short windows, forming part of a range of panelling which is continued along the upper part of the room, at the ends as well as on the sides. In the panels at the ends of the room are the Royal arms, with the initials of the founder of the school, Edward VI., and of William IV., in whose reign the buildings as now seen were erected.

The other room is of different character, the roof being lofty, and supported by good open-worked arches. One of the sectional meetings here held (the geological) our illustration depicts, and the general character of the ceiling may be gathered from our view. The staircases and corridors leading to, and connecting the rooms, are of stone, with admir-



MEETING OF THE GEOLOGICAL SECTION IN THE BIRMINGHAM GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

ably groined roofs, and the details are of excellent character. The windows to these portions of the building are filled with stained glass, and harmonise well with the collegiate character of the architecture. The geological section was well attended by visitors, and it was curious to notice the various classes of persons interested in the different papers read at the meeting. The geological section, for instance, attracted a vast many persons, ladies as well as gentlemen, whilst, in most of the others, gentlemen only could be seen; even chemistry, beautiful study as that is, on Thursday could only show one fair inquirer amongst its votaries.

The soirées at the Town Hall gave variety to the proceedings of the Association; and we have depicted in one of our Cuts a slight idea of the different parties who promenaded the magnificent apartment. On the first night of the soirées, various specimens of papier mâché, silver plate, and electroplated articles, with some fine specimens of glass, were deposited on tables in the middle of the floor. To give greater charm to the pleasures of the evening, Mr. Stimpson played some pieces of music on the great organ, displaying the powers of this glorious instrument to great advantage. The feature—indeed the great feature—of the evening was a brief address from Professor Faraday, upon the electric light, and illustrated by experiments with Mr. Gassiot's enormous battery of 100 plates. The experiments, being of a remarkably effective and brilliant character, were greatly admired by the visitors; and the circumstance that Faraday was giving a running commentary upon the principles of electric light, added no little to the interest felt in the experiments.

EAST CUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Saturday last, the annual meeting of this society took place in Carlisle. There was a very numerous attendance. The dinner was served in the large room of the Athenæum. The Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale occupied the chair, and was supported on his right and left by Lord Brougham, the Hon. Colonel Lowther, M.P., the Hon. Charles Howard, M.P.; the High Sheriff, Captain Lowther, M.P.; E. Stanley, Esq., M.P.; W. Marshall, Esq., M.P.; W. N. Hodson, Esq., M.P.; P. H. Howard, Esq., M.P.; H. Howard, Esq., of Greystoke, J. P. Senhouse, Esq., M.P.; Capt. Walker, R.N.; E. N. Hasel, Esq.; John Grey, Esq., and a numerous body of country gentlemen and leading farmers from Westmoreland, Northumberland, Durham, and the Scottish border. Covers were laid for 600. The usual loyal toasts having been given and drunk with enthusiasm, Lord Brougham proposed the health of the noble president of the society, the Earl of Lonsdale, who returned thanks, and proposed the health of Lord Brougham. His Lordship, in responding to the toast, took occasion to demonstrate, in eloquent terms, the importance of upholding such societies as the present. Several other toasts having been proposed and duly honoured, the company separated at an early hour.

IRON TRADE.—At a recent meeting of the Glasgow River Trust, it was stated that, not many years since, there was not such a thing as bar iron exported from the Clyde; afterwards, it was only in small quantities consigned to foreign houses; but for the month of last June, 13,000 tons of pig iron and 4269 tons of bar and wrought iron were exported, while the quantity brought in was only 226 tons. Formerly, vessels used to come to the Clyde from England and Wales, bringing the above-mentioned articles in ship-loads; but now, the iron-merchants could not only manufacture sufficient for their own use and for the west of Scotland, but could export 4000 tons.



SOIREE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, IN THE TOWN-HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

BARON ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

A VERY interesting opportunity of presenting to our readers a Portrait of this distinguished *savant* has just suggested itself; the venerable man of science having attained his eightieth year on Friday last, the 14th instant, when, according to the *Times* correspondent, the Baron's friends were to keep the day as a festival in his honour; and the King of Prussia and the Court, by whom the Baron is held in the highest respect, were to take part in the celebration.

Of Baron Humboldt it has been said, with equal truth and eloquence, that, "he has devoted his life, in an especial manner, to the study of Terrestrial Philosophy. Not content with discharging the duties of a traveller, an observer and a collector of facts, his philosophic mind was ever bent on the establishment of general laws; and it is to him that we owe the first generalizations regarding the temperature of the atmosphere and the earth, its magnetical condition, and those great features of our globe which mould its external form, and indicate its internal history. With an eye sharp for observation, and strained for induction, he has surveyed the regions of civilized Europe, the frozen steppes of Asia, and the burning plains of the American continent."

"With the name of Humboldt," says another contemporary, "we associate all that is interesting in the physical sciences. No traveller who has visited the remote regions of the globe, for the purpose of observing the varied phenomena of nature, has added so much to our stock of positive knowledge. While the navigator has explored the coasts of unknown lands, discovered islands and shores, marked the depth of the sea, estimated the force of currents, and noted the more obvious traits of the countries at which he has touched; while the zoologist has investigated the multiplied forms of animal life, the botanist the diversified vegetation, the geologist the structure and relations of the rocky masses of which the exterior of the earth is composed; and while each has thus contributed to the illustration of the wonderful constitution of our planet," Humboldt "stands alone as uniting in himself a knowledge of all these sciences. Geography, meteorology, magnetism, the distribution of heat, the various departments of natural history, together with the affinities of races and languages, the history of nations, the political constitution of countries, statistics, commerce, and agriculture—all have received accumulations and valuable additions from the exercise of his rare talents."

As the Baron's valuable contributions extend through more than half a century, we shall only attempt an outline of his active life.

Frederick Henry Alexander Von Humboldt was born at Berlin on the 14th of September, 1769. He was educated at Göttingen and Frankfurt on the Oder. In 1790 he visited Holland and England, in company with Messrs. George Forster and Von Geuns; and in the same year published his first work, entitled "Observations on the Basalts of the Rhine." In 1791 he went to Freyburg to receive instructions from the celebrated Werner, the founder of geological science; and the results of some of his observations in the mines of that district were published in 1793.



THE BARON ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

In 1792, Humboldt was appointed assessor of the Council of Mines at Berlin, and afterwards director-general of the mines of Baireuth and Anspach, in Franconia. In 1795 he visited Italy and Switzerland. At this period the discoveries of Galvani particularly attracted his attention; and the results of his experiments on Animal Electricity were published in 1796, with notes by Professor Blumenbach. He went to Vienna in 1795, and there studied a fine collection of exotic plants. He next travelled through Salzburg and Styria with the celebrated Von Buch. Accompanied by his brother, William Von Humboldt, and M. Fischer, he then visited Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with M. Aimé Bonpland, who afterward became his associate in travel.

It was not, however, until the year 1799 that Humboldt and Bonpland left Spain, on their great Expedition, a narrative of which has been published under the title of "Voyage aux Régions Équinoxiales du Nouveau Continent, pendant les années 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, et 1803." The translation of this work by Mrs. Williams is familiar to the English reader. The various works relating to the journey, however, extend to seventeen folio and eleven quarto volumes, magnificently illustrated. The results of this Expedition have been of the highest importance to science: in natural history, especially, this observation of six years exceeds anything that has been presented by the most successful cultivators of the same field during a whole lifetime. Our travellers brought with them an herbarium of more than 6000 species of plants; and the valuable works on this subject, which have appeared in consequence of the journey to America, form an era in the history of botany. The authors returned to Europe in 1804; but the labour of reducing their observations, and the publication of the several works, occupied many years.

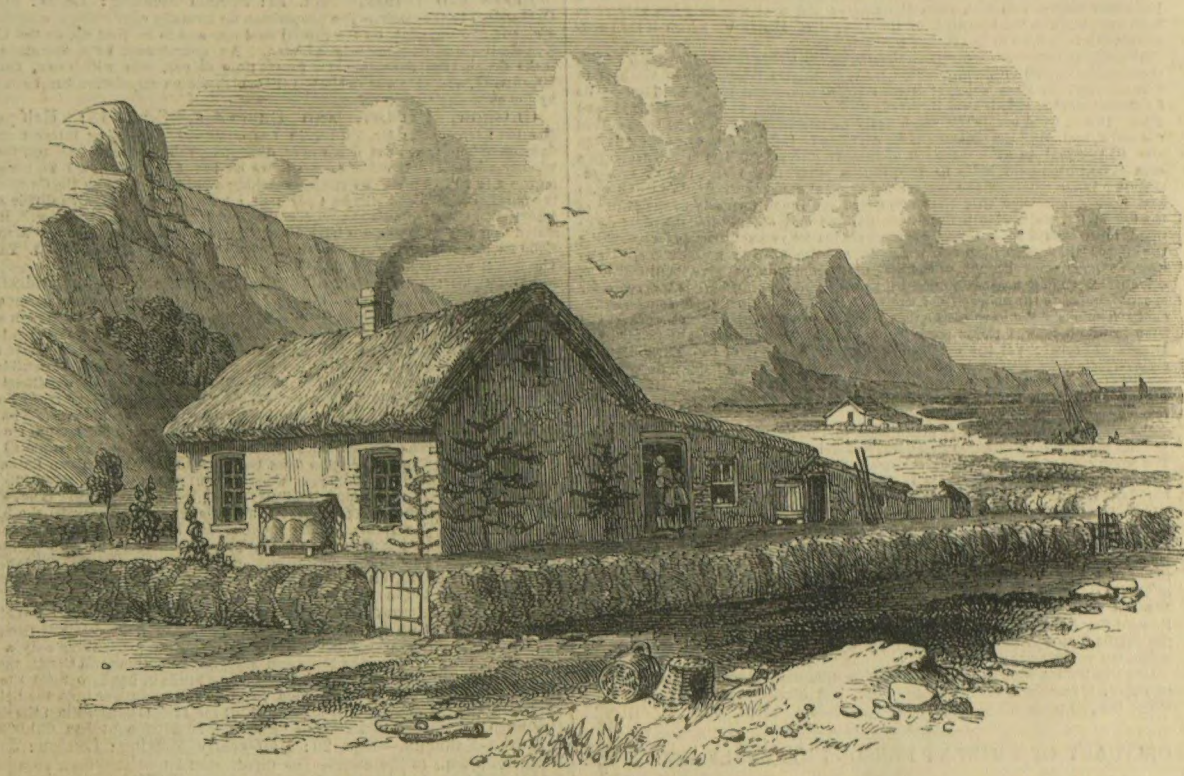
In 1818 Humboldt visited London; and, in the same year, the King of Prussia granted him an annual pension of 12,000 dollars, with the view of facilitating a plan which he had formed of visiting Asia. In 1822 he accompanied his Majesty to the Congress of Verona; he afterwards visited Venice, Rome, and Naples; and in 1827 and 1828 delivered at Berlin a course of lectures on the Physical Constitution of the Globe, which was attended by the Royal family and the Court. But, excepting the results of Humboldt's investigations, which have appeared at intervals, we have no particular account of his pursuits until 1829, when he undertook another important journey to the Uralian Mountains, the frontiers of China, and the Caspian Sea. On his return, he resolved to publish it as a new work, embracing materials which he had been collecting for twelve years, together with his corrected and enlarged views of Asiatic geology. This work has appeared under the title of "Asie Centrale; Recherches sur les Chaînes de Montagnes et la Climatologie Comparée (Paris, 1843);" an excellent analysis of which will be found in the "North British Review," No. X.

In this work Humboldt has confined himself to the subject of Terrestrial Physics; in explanation of which he says, "As I still cherish the hope of publishing a very general work under the imprudent title of 'Cosmos.'"

The first volume of this valuable contribution to physical science was published in 1845; and the completion in 1847. The first portion presents the principal results of observations, in the form of which, stripped of all additions derived from the imagination, they belong to a purely scientific description of nature. In the second volume is considered "the impressions which the image received by the external senses produces on the feelings, and on the poetic and imaginative faculties of mankind." In brief, with this volume, the author passes from the domain of objects to that of sensations. Three translations of the work have appeared in English; two of which, published in a very economical form, have had a very extensive sale.

Baron Humboldt has since produced a work of the same class as his "Cosmos," an English translation of which has been made by Mrs. Sabine, with the Baron's sanction and co-operation, and at his express desire. It is entitled "Aspects of Nature, in Different Lands and in Different Climates," and is announced for publication on Wednesday next, the 26th, almost simultaneously with the publication of the original work in Berlin.

To conclude, in the words of Dr. Macgillivray, "any formal eulogy on our illustrious author must be altogether unnecessary, for his renown has extended over all parts of the civilised world; and, at the present day, there is not a man of science in Europe whose name is more familiar. Long after his career shall



MODEL COTTAGE OF THE ROYAL PATRIOTIC SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

have terminated, he will be remembered as one of the chief ornaments of an age peculiarly remarkable in the history of the world."

The accompanying Portrait is from that by Von C. Begas, which was engraved as a frontispiece to the "Year-Book of Facts, 1848," from the *précis* accompanying which the present biographical details are, in the main, quoted.

ROYAL PATRIOTIC SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

THE contrast exhibited in a highly artificial state of society, by the luxuries of the rich and the destitution of the poor, constitutes one of the great social difficulties of the country. Every organization, therefore, which is calculated practically to elevate the latter to a position of safety and of comfort, is identified with true patriotism, and merits unanimous approval and aid. We have, therefore, much pleasure in now devoting a portion of our space to the cottage improvements of the Royal Patriotic Society of Scotland; but, before explaining the accompanying sketch and plan, we shall give a brief outline of the principles and operations of the institution to which we have referred.

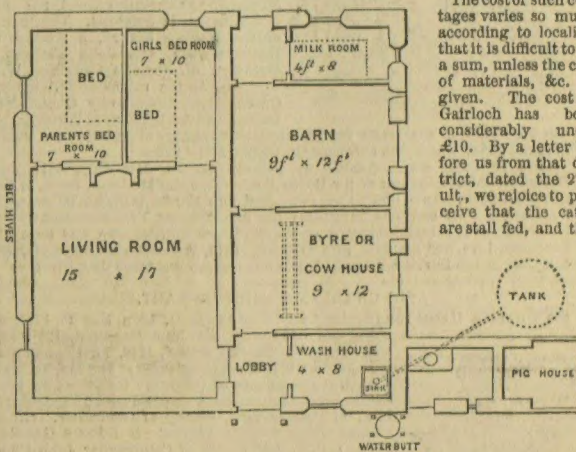
On the failure of the potato in 1846, about 70,000 persons in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, partly engaged in husbandry and partly in fishing, were reduced to a state of famine—chiefly owing to the faulty character of their industrial operations. Since then, the unfortunate persons referred to have been sustained upon scanty rations of meal, their circumstances daily becoming worse, and now, on the cessation of relief supplies, being fearful in the extreme. To improve generally the condition of the labouring classes in Scotland, and especially, by industrial development, to render the often destitute inhabitants of the Highlands and Islands self-supporting, was the great aim of the Patriotic Society of Scotland. Since its institution, in Sept., 1846, the Queen and Prince Consort have become its joint patrons. The great principle of the Society is to "help the poor to help themselves," and as all great advances in science are cultivated by association, the Royal Patriotic Society has entered upon the organization, throughout Scotland, of Branch Auxiliary Societies, in which the benevolent and philanthropic may systematically co-operate in their own localities to obviate pauperism, destitution, and crime, by elevating the condition of the poor, the members, at the same time, being associated in the parent society's great and national movement.

Industrial gardens have been established at Edinburgh, Perth, Portobello, and Inverness, with great benefit to the working classes; and branch societies are extending throughout the north. Owing to the residence in London, during a considerable part of the year, of many of the most active members of the Society, a London branch of the Society was formed in March, 1848; and, at a recent meeting, presided over by the Lord Mayor, the model cottages of the Society were exhibited, and some interesting statements made of the progress of industrial improvements on the Gairloch estate, in the Highlands, where the plans of the Society have been carried out, under the direction of J. McKenzie, Esq., M.D., its honorary secretary; and under the superintendence of Lady MacKenzie, who, having devoted herself, during the last three or four years, to improve the condition of a tenantry, till then as dependent upon the potato, as the staple article of food, as the inhabitants of Skibbereen, has now the high gratification of beholding a well-clad, well-housed, grateful, and daily-improving peasantry. The Society's *Industrial Magazine* for July contains an account of the Gairloch estate, which may be considered already a model one both for the Highlands and for Ireland, where, owing to the absence of a staple labour market, the people require to be supported as paupers, or be made to support themselves.

In January, 1846, nearly 500 families were located on five-acre farms, partly waste and partly ill cultivated ground. These they drained and trenched under the direction of agricultural overseers, who instructed them as to rotation of cropping. An improved cottage has been built on most of these farms, a model being erected for the imitation of the people, who, having assisted the mason and the carpenter, and having had wood supplied them by the estate, have

become the inmates of comfortable and convenient cottages, at an almost incredibly small outlay. Leases for 19 years have been given, and arrangements made at the expiry thereof for enlarging the farms of those who have exhibited industry and economy in their cultivation.

We have engraved one of the Model Cottages of the Society: those planned by the honorary secretary, and erected in Gairloch, possess the same advantages of ventilation, but, having no floor above, are somewhat cheaper in construction, and, consequently, more available where cottages have to be provided for a numerous population. The great merits of the cottage we have delineated, planned by Mr. C. Bond, the secretary, as well as those of the honorary secretary, consist in their cheapness, ventilation, separate family accommodation, and the sanitary economising of drainage and refuse.

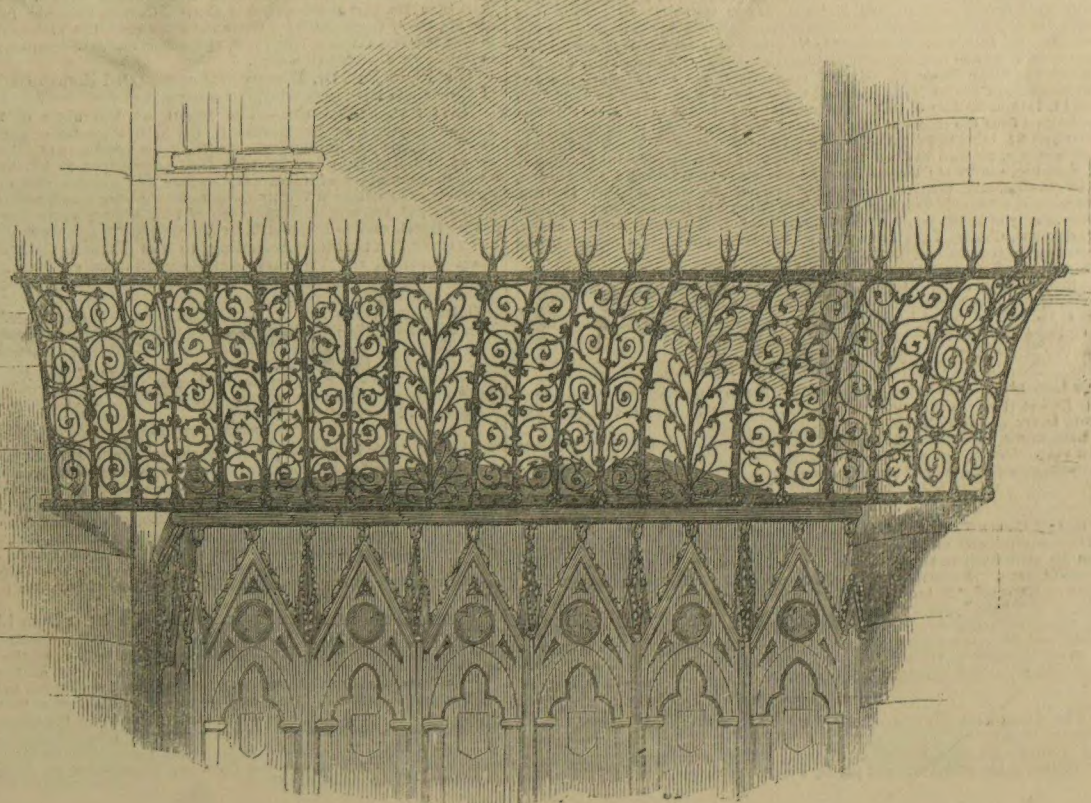


The cost of such cottages varies so much according to locality, that it is difficult to fix a sum, unless the cost of materials, &c. be given. The cost in Gairloch has been considerably under £10. By a letter before us from that district, dated the 27th ult., we rejoice to perceive that the cattle are stall fed, and that

the cottagers' cows are not able to consume the clover grown as green food, which has amounted by the application of tank fertilizing liquid to nearly 1000 lb. weight per 36 square yards. The turnips are said to be equal to any in Britain; and this once apathetic and amphibious small tenantry now declare, with gratitude, that if the season be favourable, twice as much corn will this year be grown in Gairloch as was ever grown before. Other estates are adopting similar improvements, but the most urgent necessity exists to enable the excellent society, to which we have referred, to extend its industrial improvements in those extensive Highland districts where, owing to pecuniary embarrassments, the people are neglected and on the brink of starvation.

IRON SCREEN
OF THE TOMB OF QUEEN ELEANOR OF CASTILE,
IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE Dean and Chapter of Westminster have just restored and replaced the fine Iron Screen which originally decorated and protected the tomb of Eleanor of Castile, consort of Edward I. It is stated in the *Athenæum* for Sept. 1 that "This screen was taken down some years ago, when it was the fashion to consider



RESTORED IRON SCREEN OF THE TOMB OF QUEEN ELEANOR OF CASTILE, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

everything old as necessarily ugly and useless. If we mistake not, it was sold as old iron; but, on some remonstrance being made, was re-purchased by the Chapter."

We are assured, by a person in authority at the Abbey, that this ironwork has never been parted with from the stores; and that not only has this piece been safe, but also the ironwork of the Chapel of Henry V., which it is in contemplation to restore to its original position.

We subjoin some very interesting details, by the writer in the *Athenaeum*, of this specimen of early ironwork, "which is, perhaps, the finest relic of the kind in this country. It is of wrought iron, rivetted; and was made by Thomas de Leighton, smith, at Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire, in the years 1293 and 1294. It was fixed beside the tomb early in the latter year. The total cost of the work, including the expense of its carriage to London and of putting it up, was £13—equal to at least £180 of modern currency. The fact of so large a sum having been paid leads us to question whether the small work now remaining is the whole of the screen as originally constructed. We think not; and have a suspicion that the screen was continued formerly to the plinth of the tomb; for, as the tomb itself was painted and otherwise elaborately decorated, there would be as much, or more, reason for protecting it as for screening the effigy, which is so high above the floor of the aisle or ambulatory. However, as the ancient accounts of the cost of this work do not give its dimensions, our suspicion must pass as founded on conjecture only. There is less room for speculation as to the character of the work itself, which suggests some significant reflections. We have here a dated specimen of foliated scroll-work. The time in which it was executed is early in what is architecturally termed the Decorated period; yet the details are thoroughly those of the Early English style—resembling, indeed, in some points Late Norman, as, for instance, in the masks of animals' heads in which several of the main stanchions terminate: among these, the head of the bear, ape, dog, &c. may be particularly remarked.

"There is, perhaps, no other monument in this country respecting which we possess so much interesting contemporary evidence as the monument of Eleanor. The stonework of her tomb was constructed by Master Richard de Crundale, mason, the architect of the cross at Charing. William Sprott and John Ware, founders, of London, supplied the metal for casting the beautiful effigy of the Queen, which still lies in placid beauty on that tomb. The effigy itself was modelled (in wax) and cast by William Torel, a goldsmith—it may be, a foreigner. Above the effigy there was originally a canopy of wood, made by Thomas de Hootone, carpenter. This canopy—which resembled, probably, those over the tombs of De Valence and Edmund Crouchback—was painted by Master Walter, of Durham, painter, who also executed the paintings on the sides of the tomb. Wooden barriers were erected in front of the monument towards the shrine of Edward the Confessor, to prevent too close access to it. Such are a few only of the details that may be obtained from the accounts of Eleanor's executors, by whom the works were directed."

Our illustration shows the position which this magnificent piece of ironwork occupies: it reaches from pillar to pillar, and almost rests upon the slab on which the gilt brass effigy of Queen Eleanor is laid.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD METHUEN.

This venerable and much-respected nobleman died at his residence in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, on the 14th instant, aged 70. For many years previous to his elevation to the peerage, in 1838, his Lordship was Knight of the Shire for Wilts, and took a leading position among the Whig politicians of the time. His father was Paul Cobb Methuen, Esq., of Corsham, sometime M.P. for Great Bedwin, and his mother, Matilda, daughter of Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart., of Bonaire. The family of Methuen takes its name from the Barony of Methuen, in Perthshire, and was long of distinction in Scotland. The founder of the English branch, a scion of the Northern stem, was John Methuen, or Methuen, of Bishop's Cannings, Wilts, who was, in the reigns of William and Queen Anne, successively Chancellor of Ireland and Ambassador to Portugal; and was the framer of that treaty for the mutual interchange of port wine and woollen manufactures, which has subsisted till within a few years.

Lord Methuen, whose decease we record, married, 31st July, 1810, Jane Dorothea, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Midway, Bart., of Dogmersfield Park, Hants, and by her (who died 15th March, 1846) has left surviving issue three sons and one daughter; the eldest being Frederick-Henry-Paul, present Peer, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Wiltshire Militia, who was born 23rd February, 1818, and married, 14th October, 1844, Anna-Horatia-Caroline, only daughter of the Rev. John Sanford, and has one son and three daughters.

SIR CHARLES HAMILTON, BART.

SIR CHARLES HAMILTON (Senior Admiral of the Red), born May 25, 1767, was eldest son of Captain Sir John Hamilton, R.N. (who was created a Baronet July 6, 1776, for the important part he had borne, as Commander of her Majesty's ship *Lizard*, at the defence of Quebec in the preceding year), by Cassandra Agnes, daughter of Edward Chamberlayne, Esq., of Mangersbury, county of Gloucester. He was brother of the present Admiral Sir Edward Hamilton, Bart., K.C.B., first cousin of Commander John Chamberlayne, R.N., and a relation of the Marquis of Abercorn. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy, Jan. 24, 1784. Charles Hamilton entered the navy in the summer of 1776, as Captain's servant, on board the *Hector*, 74, commanded by his father. From that period his life was one continued course of devotion to the service and glory of his country. While captain of the *Melpomene*, Hamilton acquired, after cruising in the North Sea, the official acknowledgments of Lord Hood, for his meritorious conduct and steady perseverance in maintaining, under manifest difficulties, the station assigned him off Calvi during the operations of 1794 against Corsica, where he commanded the *Dido* and *Amiable*, in union with three hundred of the natives, in an attack on the outpost of Giralata, which surrendered at the close of a siege of ten days. During the nearly seven years and a half of his continuance in the *Melpomene*, he captured upwards of forty of the enemy's vessels.

On his return to England he was presented with the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In April, 1800, having assumed the command on the coast of Africa, Sir Charles Hamilton, with only his own frigate, the *Ruby*, 64, and *Magnum*, of 48 guns, under his orders, contrived, by a bold front, and the stratagem of dressing the crews of several merchantmen in his charge with red shirts, for the purpose of imparting to the latter the appearance of transports, to obtain possession of the island of Goree. He afterwards, in the same ship, captured the French letter-of-marque *Auguste*, of 10 guns and 50 men; and prior to the peace, he acted for some time as commissioner of the naval yard at Antigua. The *Illustrious*, *Téméraire*, and *Tonnant* were commanded by Sir Charles Hamilton on the home, West India, and North American stations. In 1809 he was nominated a Colonel of Marines; and from the period of his promotion to flag rank, July 31, 1810, until his receipt of a Vice-Admiral's commission, bearing date June 4, 1814, we find him officiating as Commander-in-Chief on the river Thames, with his flag in the *Thistle*, 28. His last employment was that of Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Newfoundland, the duties of which office he filled from May 13, 1818, until July 5, 1824. During that period he received a very flattering address from the principal inhabitants of St. John's. He became a full admiral July 22, 1830, and a K.C.B. January 29, 1833. Prior to the French revolutionary war, Sir Charles Hamilton held a seat in Parliament for the borough of St. Germans, county of Cornwall; and he was afterwards returned for Honiton, in Devonshire, and Dungannon, county of Tyrone. He married, April 19, 1803, Henrietta Martha, only daughter of the late George Drummond, Esq., of Stanmore, county of Middlesex, the well-known banker, of Charing-cross, London. His only son, Charles John James (now the third Baronet), is a captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards.

Sir Charles Hamilton, who at the period of his demise was Senior Admiral of the Red, and the second officer on the flag list, died on the 14th inst., at his residence, Iping, Sussex, in the 82nd year of his age. For the above particulars relative to the gallant admiral we are mainly indebted to that recent work of wonderful labour and execution, O'Byrne's "Naval Biography."

THE LADY ELIZABETH TUFTON.

HER Ladyship, the last of the great house of Tufton, survived her brother, the late Earl of Thanet, a very brief period only. Her death occurred at Clarence-lawn, Dover, on the 16th inst.

Lady Elizabeth was born 2nd May, 1768, and had consequently completed her 81st year. She was the eldest child of Saville's eighth Earl of Thanet, by Mary his wife, grand-daughter of Lionel Duke of Dorset.

DR. COOKE TAYLOR.

WILLIAM COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D., has for many years been distinguished as a writer of great and original power, and of indefatigable industry. His works, and his contributions to periodicals, are very numerous. His principal productions were, "Factories and the Factory System," "History of the Revolutions of Europe," "Natural History of Society," "Romantic Biography of the Age of Elizabeth," and a "Popular History of British India." Dr. Cooke Taylor was particularly noted for the part he took in the abolition of the Corn Laws, and he wrote various able articles upon that subject. Dr. Taylor recently resided in Dublin; he died there on the 12th instant, after a few days' illness, at his house, 20, Herbert-street.

The Dean and Chapter have resolved to throw open the nave and transept of Salisbury Cathedral to the public every day, between the morning and afternoon services, thereby affording the public an opportunity of inspecting the interior of the edifice without paying a fee to the vergers.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

LEEDS AND THIRSK.—Sept. 13: Special Meeting: Leeds: Mr. H. C. Marshall in the chair.—The proposition for formally confirming the preference dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital paid up, and to be paid up, on the Extension shares, was unanimously adopted. An amendment by a shareholder, to make the shares redeemable at a future time at par, was withdrawn, from its informality, and as it was explained that hitherto no stipulation had been made by the company to that effect.

GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND GREENOCK.—Sept. 13: Half-yearly Meeting: Greenock: Mr. Tasker in the chair.—After paying interest on the debenture bonds, and the 6 per cent. dividend on the preference shares, the net balance allowed a dividend of 4s. per share on the £25 shares, and 2s. per share on the £12 10s. shares. By the approaching amalgamation with the Caledonian, the maximum dividend will be 4 per cent.; but, if the Caledonian divide above 5 per cent., the Greenock shareholders will participate in the increase. It was stated that 7,000,000 persons have been safely carried along the line. A sum of £200 for the half-year was unanimously voted for the services of Mr. Tasker. The report was adopted, and the dividend agreed to.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.—September 18: Half-yearly Meeting: Glasgow: Mr. P. Blackburn in the chair.—The traffic receipts show an increase, and the working expenses are diminished. A sum of £6235 is to be taken every half-year from revenue for maintenance of way. A dividend of 4 per cent. was recommended. The capital account is now closed; all future expenditure must be met from revenue. The directors will save £1000 a year by consolidating the services of the company. The amalgamation with the Union Canal and Wilson Town have passed Parliament. The Bathgate line will be ready in two months, and the amalgamation with this company is to be applied for. The total cost for maintenance of the main line will be £240 per mile per annum; on the branches, £200. The Stirlingshire Midland Junction may be completed next summer; as will also the junction from Bathgate to the Wilson Town Extension. The total receipts for the half-year were £90,407; expenditure, £34,042. The chairman explained the various liabilities of this company to other lines, which had been fully stated in the previous report. He could not explain the falling off in the passenger traffic. Their predecessors at the board had expended £200,000 in share purchases; but the present directors had only taken up the Wilson Town line, which was necessary to them. The report was adopted, the dividend was declared, and a notice for running morning and evening trains on Sundays attached to the mails was handed in.

BELGIAN EASTERN JUNCTION.—September 18: Special Meeting, London: Sir F. Smith in the chair.—No answer had been received from the Belgian Minister to the application of the shareholders for making only a portion of the line; viz. from the Mons and Manège to the Charleroi Canal, and the return of the caution money. There are ample funds in hand to meet the liabilities. The chairman was requested to press for an answer from the Belgian Minister; and the meeting was adjourned till the 12th October, when the directors' report will be considered. The deposits forfeited amounted to £21,000.

SOUTH-EASTERN.—Sept. 20: Half-yearly Meeting: London: James Macgregor, Esq., in the chair.—The report stated that the revenue account for the half-year had been debited with a charge of £3750 for the formation of a fund for the renewal of permanent way; £4754 for deterioration of rolling stock, waggons, &c. The receipts for the half-year had been £220,208 9s. 9d., and the expenditure £123,527 7s. 4d.; leaving a balance of £96,680 13s. 5d.; which, after deducting the interest on the mortgage debt, &c., left a disposable balance of £61,295 13s. 9d. The report was adopted. A dividend of 10s. 6d. on the paid-up shares, 9s. 4d. on the No. 1 shares, and 8s. 4d. on the No. 2 shares, declared. The directors were authorised to issue No. 4 shares remaining upon hand, with a guaranteed interest in perpetuity of 4½ per cent., and some other formal resolutions passed. At the conclusion of the ordinary business it was resolved that a salary of £2000 per annum should be granted to the chairman, and £200 to each of eight other directors. The number of the board to be reduced to nine. A special meeting was then held, at which it was resolved, in order to complete the works, to create a new capital of £340,000, in £10 shares, bearing 4½ per cent. interest in perpetuity. The usual votes of thanks closed the proceedings.

GREAT WESTERN.—Sept. 20: Special General Meeting: Paddington: C. Russell, Esq., in the chair.—This meeting was held for the purpose of appointing two or three shareholders, as recommended in the report of the auditors, to meet and confer with the directors of the said company; also, for the purpose of electing four proprietors duly qualified, to be directors of the said company. After very considerable discussion, Samuel Baker, Esq., of London; Richard Potter, Esq., Gayton Hall, Herefordshire; Charles Wardell, Esq., London; and Thomas Williams, Esq., were elected directors; and Messrs. Withers, William Williams, Gladstone, and Sage were appointed members of the committee of investigation. A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day, which lasted nearly four hours.

The engine-drivers of the EASTERN COUNTIES have memorialised the Board, because newly-created drivers have been introduced from among the firemen at a reduced rate of wages. The scale of wages for the old hands is 7s. 6d. per day, while the new drivers are paid only 4s. 6d., 5s., to 6s. 6d. This new system, it is feared, will gradually injure the services of the old hands, some of whom even now are not allowed the salaries originally fixed in their scale of wages.

The new cylinder for the hydraulic press employed in raising the tube of the BRITANNIA BRIDGE will be ready next week; and, within twelve days after it is fixed, the tube, it is expected, will be at its proper level. At the inquest on the body of the man Parry, killed on the 17th August, during the raising of the tube, by the bursting of the cylinder, it was stated that "the cylinder alone was the cause of the accident; no other part of the machinery gave way." The tube at present rests 25 feet above high-water mark.

No reporters were admitted at the meeting of the LANELLY, which was held on the 13th.

THE GREAT WESTERN, it is expected, will have completed their passenger extension into Windsor before the SOUTH-WESTERN have finished their line from Datchet. The Great Western line is expected to be opened on the 1st of October.

It is computed that no less than £425,000 is still due from Mr. Hudson on the YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND AND BERWICK transactions. He has paid nearly £170,000.

Sir J. Macneil has proposed a gauge of 3 feet 10 inches, with smaller and less heavy locomotives, for branch lines whose traffic does not warrant a more expensive system.

IRELAND.

FUTURE ROYAL VISITS TO IRELAND.—The Pictorial Commissioner deputed from her Majesty's household to sketch the most beautiful sites of natural scenery and modern cultivation in Ireland, in order that the Queen may make a selection for her visit next year, has been in Limerick on that mission, taking sketches of the delightfully picturesque wood and water scenery of Castle Connell. He was hospitably entertained at the Earl of Clare's by the noble proprietor of the princely mansion at Mountshannon. The gentleman thus engaged is Mr. Bickham Estcott, late M.P. for Winchester.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.—His Excellency, with the Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess of Craven, Captain Ponsonby (aide-de-camp), and Mr. Corry Connellan have arrived at Killybegs. The Viceregal party meant to visit Muckross Abbey, Glenties, and other places of interest, and to return to Dublin by Saturday (this day).

The Right Rev. Dr. Murphy was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, on Sunday, in Fermoy Chapel.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—The report on the state of the National Education system, by Mr. Kavanagh, the head inspector of Munster, is very interesting, and has important facts. The gross ignorance of English literature shown by the teachers is a startling fact, as described by Mr. Kavanagh. He says, that numbers of them have science and classics enough to pass the sizarship examination in Trinity College, Dublin, yet know nothing of English authors, nor scarcely anything even of Irish literary celebrities (except the mere names), such as Edgeworth, Griffin, Goldsmith, and many others.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—According to the Roman Catholic clergy of Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary, secret societies are rapidly extending their numbers in those counties. On Sunday last exhortations from the altars were made against these dangerous communities.

THE LATE CONFLICT AT DOLLY'S BRAE.—The bench of magistrates at Castlewellan, when informations were applied for against a number of Orangemen charged with having taken part in the semi-barbarous practices of the 12th of July last, at Dolly's Brae, by a majority of one, refused the informations. The casting vote was given by the Earl of Roden, who harangued the Orange party in his own domain on the day of the outrage, and supplied them with refreshments!

Her Majesty has been pleased to accept from Mr. Brydone, printer and publisher, of Edinburgh, the first two copies of an unique edition of the Bible, and to express her gracious approbation of them. It is called "The Comprehensive Pocket Bible," and contains upwards of 80,000 marginal notes and various readings, by the late Dr. Blaney, and 30,000 explanatory notes on Scriptural difficulties, apparent discrepancies, and Oriental customs, &c., by Dr. Davidson. The maps, vignettes, and genealogical tree of the Saviour's descent from Adam, are all engraved on steel, and of unsurpassed workmanship. The Royal copies are richly bound, the one in blue and the other in morone morocco, with the Royal Arms in gold on the backs.

PIRATES.—The following is an extract of a letter from Lloyd's agent at Salonic, August 30:—"I regret having to report that the noted Kletti, Capt. Dolenza, has been committing depredations with a band of pirates at the island of Thassos, where they plundered, on the 22nd instant, an Austrian merchant-vessel; from whence they went to Athos, where they landed and committed various acts of plunder. They then proceeded to the Gulf of Cortessa, landed at Teliasse (marked in the charts Imbale), plundered the custom-house, and killed the three custom-house officers in charge." I have forwarded a report of these proceedings to His Excellency her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, who will probably despatch the *Turulus*, Commander Sir Godfrey Webster, in quest of these freebooters."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England, to consider of a dividend, took place on Thursday. The profits of the half-year, after paying the usual dividend of 3½ per cent., free of income-tax, will be £14,522; the amount of Rest, after paying the dividend, £3,057,973. After some discussion upon the propriety of increasing the dividend, the usual rate was adopted. Inactivity has been again the prevailing characteristic of the markets during the week. A single fluctuation on Monday of ¼ decline, and an advance on Wednesday of ¼ per cent., which was not fully maintained, have been the only changes from the prevailing price of 92½, which was the first quotation on Monday. On Thursday, however, there was more firmness, and 92½ for Money came, and continues, the current quotation. Exchequer Bills are slightly dearer than last week. India Stock is also firm, at 272. Money is a little less in demand, hence this slight improvement in the prices of the unfunded debt. At the close of the week the prices of the Stocks open were:—Consols, 92½; India Stock, 272; India Bonds, under £1000, 75 pm.; Consols for Account 92½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 40 pm.; £500, June, 40 pm.; Small, June, 40 pm.

There has been some extent of speculative business during the week in the Foreign Market; the prices of Danish and Peruvian showing marked improvement, and the lower priced stocks nearly all quoting different shades of advance. Danish Three per Cents have advanced from 74 to 76; Peruvian, from 54 5/8 to 56 5/8. Portuguese Five per Cent. Converted are only a trifle better. Spanish, at the close of business, was, however, not quite so good. Prices last quoted were—for Brazilian Bonds, Small, 87½; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 86; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., 48½; Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per Cent., 76; Ditto, Bonds, 100; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 17½; Ditto, Deferred, 34; Mexican 5 per Cent., 1846, ex Coupons for Account, 27½; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent., Active, 56½; Ditto, Account, 57; Ditto, Deferred, 17½; Portuguese 5 per Cents, 81; Ditto, Converted, 5 per Cent., 28½; Ditto, 4 per Cent., 29½; Ditto, Account, 29½; Russian Bonds, 10½; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, Account, 17½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 34½; Ditto, Account, 34½; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 54½.

The Share Market is still further depressed this week, the jobbers only buying stock at damaging prices to the sellers. Neither holders nor speculators appear able to form any idea where this decline will terminate. The South-Eastern report and the state of the Great Western caused the market to close heavily, as the following prices will demonstrate:—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, without guarantee, 13½; Caledonian, 15½; Ditto, New £10, Preference, 9½; Chester and Holyhead, 11½; Ditto, Preference, 11; Eastern Counties, 7½ x d; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 11½; Ditto, Ditto, No. 2, ½ pm.; East Lancashire, 14; Great Northern, 7½; Ditto, Half, Six per Cent., 4½; Ditto, Five per Cent., Preference, 5½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 26½; Great Western, 5½; Ditto, Half Shares, 28½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 12; Ditto, Fifths, 11½; Ditto, New, £17, 7½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 64; Ditto, Quarters, 13½ x d; Do., Fifths, 3½ x d; Do., Thirds, 4½; Ditto (W. Riding Union), 2½ x d; Leeds and Bradford, 98½; Leeds and Thirsk, 12; London and Blackwall, 3½; London, Brighton, and S. Coast, 71; Do., Guarant. 5 per Cent., 9½; Lond. and N. Western, 109½; Do., New Quarters, 12½; Lond. and S. Western, 33½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10, Pref., 10½; Midland, 49½ x d; Do., £50 Shares, 11; Do., Birmingham and Derby, 27 x d; Do., Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 126½; North British, 12; Do., Halves, 5½; Do., Pref., 3½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 12; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 16½; Scottish Central, 18; Shrewsbury and Birm., New Guaranteed, 9½; South-Eastern, 18½; Do., Registered, 8½; Do., Scrip No. 4, 6; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 16½; Do., G.N.E. Pref., 3; York and North Midland, 21½; Do., Pref., 6; Northern of France, 2½ dis; Paris and Rouen, 21; Rouen and Havre 10½; Sambre and Meuse, 2½.

The American line-of-packet-ship *Switzerland*, arrived in the dock, from New York, has brought fifty-four bales of hops as a portion of her cargo, the growth of the United States of America. We understand that some large importations are expected from the same quarter.

The *Canada*, North American steam-ship, in her recent passage home made 892 miles in three successive days, a greater speed, we believe, than was ever maintained for so long a period at one time by any of the line of steamers.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Although the arrivals of English wheat for our market, this week, have been seasonably extensive, and the imports from abroad liberal, the wheat trade has ruled somewhat active, and prices have advanced from 1s to 2s per quarter. More business has been transacted in barley, at full rates of currency. Malt, however, has ruled very dull. Good sound oats have sold to some extent, at a rise in value of quite 6d per quarter. All other kinds are quite as dear. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour have moved off freely, at late rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 46s; ditto, white, 40s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 45s; ditto, white, 42s to 48s; rye, 23s to 25s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malted ditto, 29s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 55s to 59s; Chevalier, 60s to 61s; Yorkshire and Lincoln feed oats, 18s to 20s; potato ditto, 21s to 22s; Cornish and Cork, black, 14s to 16s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 23s to 32s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 27s to 29s; maple, 28s to 30s; white, 26s to 27s; boilers, 28s to 30s per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s to 42s; Suffolk, 32s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 34s per sack.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed is in good request, at a further advance in the quotations of 5s per quarter. In other seeds exceedingly little doing. Linseed, English, sowing, 44s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; Hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 10s 6d. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, 22s to 23s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 24 6d to 26 0d; ditto, foreign, 16 0d to 18 0d per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, 14 5s to 14 10s per ton. Canary 70s to 80s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolises are from 6½d to 7d; of household do, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 43s 0d; barley, 27s 1d; oats, 18s 6d; rye, 26s 7d; beans, 30s 8d; peas, 30s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 45s 1d; barley, 26s 4d; oats, 18s 10d; rye, 26s 8d; beans, 31s 8d; peas, 29s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—Large public sales have taken place this week. The quantities disposed of have been small, at about previous rates. Common sound congou, 9d to 9½d per lb.

Sugar.—Most kinds of raw sugar have been only in moderate request. In prices, however, we have no actual change to notice. Refined goods are a slow sale. Brown lumps, 48s; and fair to good, 48s 6d to 49s.

Coffee.—This market has ruled very inactive since our last report, and there are sellers of plantation qualities on somewhat easier terms.

Rice.—Nearly all descriptions are lower to purchase. The dealings are chiefly confined to immediate wants.

Provisions.—We have to report a better demand for most kinds of foreign butter, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of 2s per cwt. Fine Friesland is now selling at 80s to 84s; inferior marks, 44s, and upwards. The sale for Irish butter—the arrivals of which have been but moderate this week—is firm, at a rise of 1s per cwt. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, firsts, landed, 64s to 68s; Cork, 61s to 65s; Waterford, 60s to 64s; Sligo, 58s to 60s; and Tralee, 58s to 59s, per cwt., all landed. The best English butter has improved in value 1s 2s per cwt. Mutton parcels are quite as dear. Fine Dorset, 9s 8d to 9s; middling ditto, 6s 10s to 7s; Devon, 7s to 7½ per cwt. Fresh, 9s to 11s per dozen lbs. Prime bacon is cleared off as it comes to hand, at the extreme rates of last week. Sizeable Waterford, 60s to 68s per cwt. Other kinds of provisions are tolerably firm.

Tallow.—Our market continues exceedingly depressed. Prices have further receded 6d per cwt. F.T.C. on the spot is quoted at 37s 3d to 37s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 37s 3d per cwt. near.

Oils.—Common fish and linseed oils move off freely, at higher prices. Otherwise the demand is heavy.

Coals.—Carr's Hartley, 14s 9d; Eden Main, 16s 6d; Bewick and Co., 16s; Haswell, 17s; Hilton, 16s 3d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 to £4 10s; and straw, £1 6s to £2 3s per load.

Spirits.—Brandy still commands a ready sale; prices have again improved 9d per gallon. In rum and corn spirits very little doing.

Hops.—About 2500 pockets of new hops have already arrived in London. The prices asked are from 17 to 19 per cwt. Duty, £40,000 to £50,000.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily.

Potatoes.—Regents are selling at from £3 10s to £5 0s; and Shaws, £3 10s to £4 10s per ton.

Smithfield.—For each kind of fat stock the demand has ruled somewhat heavy this week, and prices have had a downward tendency. Beef, from 2s 10d to 4s 0d; mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; and pork, 2s 6d to 4s 0d per cwt. The cattle and sheep offered at the office were:—*Neptune and Leadenhall*.—Prime beef and mutton have sold steadily, at full prices: all other kinds of meat are a slow sale. Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 10d; lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 2d per cwt. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at 72, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Benjamin Badger, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, of a son.—At the Vicarage, Wickham Market, the wife of the Rev. Wenden Butler, of a son.—At Bloxham garage, near Banbury, the lady of the late Rev. W. Warner, of a son.—At Littleton Rectory, the lady of the Rev. Peter A. L. Wood, of a daughter.—At the Rectory, Little Pulton, the wife of the Rev. P. W. Worsley, of a daughter.—At Tala-re, Flintshire, the Hon. Lady Mostyn, of a daughter.—At Bexley-heath, Kent, the wife of the Rev. George A. Langdale, of a son.—On the 18th inst., the wife of John Hare, Esq., Clifton-park, Clifton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th instant, at St Paul's, Deptford, by the Rev G. Pottery, M.A., William Mack, Esq., of Burnham Norton, Norfolk, to Sophia, youngest daughter of Frederick Francis Knowlton, Esq., late of her Majesty's Paymaster-General's Office.—At Bromley, Kent, Oliver, son of the late Rev. Oliver Lodge, Vicar of Elsworth, Cambridgeshire, to Grace, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Heath, Vicar of Wigmor, Herefordshire.—At the Episcopal Church, at Eilon, Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple, fourth son of the late Sir Robert D. Elphinstone, of Louie Elphinstone, Bart., to Harriet Albion, eldest daughter of Alexander Gord, of Eilon, Aberdeenshire.—At St George's, Bloomsbury, Theophilus, only son of Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Painsford Park, Somerset, to Marion Elphinstone Coates, eldest daughter of the late Major Sandgras, of the Honourable East India Company's Service.—At Fareham, Monmouth Burrows, Lieutenant, H.M.S. *Excellent*, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of Sir James Whalley Smyth Gardner, Bart., of Rocca Court.—At St Peter's, Isle of Thanet, Lieutenant William Edward Fisher, R.N. H.M.S. *Hecla*, to Louisa Roberts, third daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Clarke, C.B., late of the Scots Greys.—On Thursday, the 13th inst., at St James's, Piccadilly, Mr. Wm Minter Todd, of Manchester, to Amelia Anne, second daughter of Mr. Edward Hogg, of St James's-street.

DEATHS.

At No 10, Clarence-lawn, Dover, aged 81, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Tufton, daughter of the late Right Hon. Saville's eighth Earl of Thanet.—At Aix-la-Chapelle, Caroline Georgiana, third daughter of the Rev. James Frederick Latimer, A.M., rector of Perivale-con-Wes, Twyford, Middlesex, aged 22.—The Rev. Henry Harrison, A.M., of Palgrave Priory, Suffolk, aged 53.—In Norfolk-road, St John's-wood, aged 46, Amelia, the wife of Charles Munro, Bart., of Fowles, Ross-shire.—At the Rectory, Warburton, aged 42, the Rev. James Francis Egerton Warburton, Rector of Warburton.—At Parkbrook-house,

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

BANKRUPTS.

C HODGE, Plymouth, draper. J BRAGG, St James's Wharf, Bermondsey-wall, Surrey time merchant. H ALDRICH, Ipswich, corn merchant. J F KNOBEL, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, wine merchant. J TUHEY, Wilton-walk, Surrey, butcher. C ROWLAND, H.raham, Sussex, stone-mason. F JESKINSON, Regent-street, Middlesex, baker. H COPPIN, Colchester, boat-maker. T CHAMBERS, Kingsland-road, baker. F KINNDON, Manchester, draper. E CALDER, Birmingham, miller. G MCOWLEY, No. 11, High-street, C E WILSON and H WILSON, Rhoymedre, Denbighshire, grocers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. P. J. Dundee, merchant. A. ELDER, Edinburgh, drifter. J. AITCHISON, Berwick, merchant. M. WINGRAVE, Edinburgh, deceased. W. YOUNG, Aldrie, turner.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

FOREIGN OFFICE, SEPT. 17.

It is hereby notified that Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received a despatch, dated the 1st instant, from her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, enclosing a communication made by the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Austrian Army, dated the 27th of August last, notifying the raising of the blockade of Venice and its dependencies on that day.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 18.

1st Regiment of Dragoons: Cornet H. F. Dismdale to be Cornet, vice Campbell. 2d: W. A. Widdrop to be Cornet, vice Cockburn. 10th Light Dragoons: F. Marshall to be Cornet, vice Dismdale. 2nd Foot: R. S. Tarrant to be Ensign, vice Gollip. 6th: E. V. Briscoe to be Ensign, vice McPherson. Burg D. Menzies to be Surgeon, vice Robertson. 15th: J. H. Strick to be Ensign, vice Bagnell. 16th: D. J. Massey to be Ensign, vice Armstrong. 19th: Ensign G. V. Macdonald to be Lieutenant, vice L. Warner. G. Clay to be Ensign, vice Macdonald. 23d: H. D. Oyley to be Second Lieutenant. 25th: Ensign J. R. Harvey to be Ensign, vice Mansell. 27th: Lieut F. G. Herring to be Captain, vice Jackson. Ensign C. Warren to be Lieutenant, vice Herring. R. Rhodes to be Ensign, vice Warren. 28th: W. H. Thompson to be Ensign, vice Baxter. 31st: W. H. Barry to be Ensign, vice Christian. 34th: G. B. Harman to be Ensign, vice Thorold. 40th: Ensign G. O. Bowdler to be Lieutenant, vice Hibbert. J. E. Broadhurst to be Ensign, vice Wise. W. O'Hara to be Ensign, vice Mackenzie. 45th: Asst. Staff Surg. A. Gibb, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice Menzies. 47th: J. A. Lowry to be Ensign, vice Lawrence. 48th: F. C. Trent to be Ensign, vice Bush. 50th: E. M. Armstrong to be Ensign. 51st: F. C. Kennedy to be Ensign, vice Mason. 55th: Cadet R. England to be Ensign, vice Phil. 56th: R. W. Phillips to be Ensign, vice Eden. 57th: C. W. Pearson to be Ensign, vice Daubney. 59th: Lieut. Hon. A. Bury to be Lieutenant, vice McGregor. 72nd: R. Wigham to be Ensign, vice Alison. 77th: R. Walmley to be Ensign, vice Harvey. 80th: Lieut J. Cumming to be Captain, vice Tysier. Ensign D. M. Fraser to be Lieutenant, vice Cumming. Ensign W. Whitehead to be Ensign, vice Fraser. 82nd: Lieut A. E. McGregor to be Lieutenant, vice Bury. R. Maule to be Ensign, vice Baile. 88th: W. H. Lance to be Ensign, vice Farrington. HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon P. Robertson, M.D. to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class, vice R. Sillery, M.D. Acting Assistant Surgeon C. W. Foulton to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Gibb.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, SEPT. 15.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Capt and Brevet Major J. H. Griffin to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Jackson. Second Capt D. W. Paynter to be Captain, vice Griffin. First Lieut E. Swinton to be Second Captain, vice Paynter. Second Capt G. R. Barker to be Captain, vice Brevet Major G. E. Turner. First Lieut P. G. Pilon to be Second Captain, vice Barker. Second Lieut C. G. W. Lascelles to be First Lieutenant, vice Pilon. Corps of Royal Engineers.—Brevet Col P. D. Calder to be Colonel, vice Moody. Brevet Major P. H. Baddeley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Calder.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

North Hants Yeomary Cavalry.—H. W. Fleming to be Cornet. Northumberland and Newcastle Yeomary Cavalry.—Cornet H. G. Liddell to be Cornet, vice Cornet H. G. Liddell. Cornet W. G. Grey to be Lieutenant, vice Atkinson. J. D. Sharpe to be Cornet, vice Liddell. W. J. Lawson to be Cornet, vice Grey.

BANKRUPTS.

J. REED, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, hop-merchant. S. MARTIN, Poole, Dorsetshire, salt-merchant. W. TOWNLEY, Bristol, slate-merchant. J. KING, Liverpool, licensed victualler. T. REED, North Shields, banker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. M. MASTER, Glasgow, provision-dealer. T. MILLER, Edinburgh, shoe-maker. A. BALFOUR and W. BETT, Dundee, merchants. R. O. YOUNG, Darra, Ross, timber-merchant. G. SCHREY, Glasgow, merchant. J. A. TOD, Glasgow, accountant and dealer in shares. A. B. BIGGS, Glasgow, contractor and commission-merchant. D. ARNOT, Bridgend, Perthshire, merchant. G. KIPPEN, Glasgow, writer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Fitzwill's last Six Nights of MAZEPPA, which must give place to Fitzwill's new grand Equestrian and Dramatic Spectacle of THE PIROUETTE, ON MONDAY, SEPT. 24, the performance will commence with Lord Byron's MAZEPPA; or, the Wild Horse. To be succeeded by Batt's matchless SCENES OF THE ARENA, supported by the British and foreign artists of this Establishment. To conclude with a favourite Afterpiece.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS, exhibited, by command, to her Majesty the Queen, H. R. Prince Albert, and Royal Family, at Windsor Castle.—New Views, showing the Western Banks of the Mississippi River, Towns, Villages, &c., to New Orleans, being the largest picture ever executed by man. Exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven.—Admission, lower seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

OPEN DAILY, from Eleven till Five, and EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, from Seven till Half-past Ten.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Dissolving Views of Rome. Lecture and Experiments with the Hydro-Electric Machine. Lectures on Chemistry. Exhibition of the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope. Exhibition of the Electric Telegraph. Explanation of Models and Machinery.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

BEARD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, by the NEW PROCESS, are taken at 85, KING WILLIAM STREET, CO. 31, PARLIAMENT STREET, and the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET. "The portraits exhibit a marked improvement."—Athenaeum, June 24. "The entire colouring can only be compared to the finest enamel."—Times, June 21.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, Regent-street, and 2, Royal Exchange-buildings. ESTABLISHED 1807. It is respectfully notified to parties holding policies in this office, the renewals of which fall due at Michaelmas, that the same should be paid on or before the 14th of October.—The receipts are lying at the head office, and in the hands of the several Agents.

JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

REMITTANCES TO INDIA.—The undersigned, London Agent of the AGRA and UNITED SERVICE BANK, is authorised to grant DRAFTS at the exchange of the day, and free of commission, upon the head office and branches of the Bank at Agra, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

The agency now buys approved drafts drawn against funds or upon parties in India.

FRAUDULENT IMITATION.—S. MORFAN and CO. caution all Stationers and Venders of Cedar Pencils and Cumberland Lead Pencils for Pencil-cases, that, in consequence of the very numerous complaints of S. Morfan and Co. being deceived by the public, Notice is hereby given that S. Morfan and Co. are determined to apply to the Court of Chancery for protection against all parties who either make "or Sell" such spurious goods. 22, City-road, Finsbury, London.

GOLD PENS.

RICHARD MOSLEY and CO.'S GOLD PENS still maintain their character as the very best that have yet been manufactured.

To meet all purchasers, they can now offer one at a lower price, far superior to those generally sold for Everlasting Gold Pens. The best quality are guaranteed not to go wrong or wear at the points (accidents or violence excepted).

Sold by all Stationers, Jewellers, &c., at 10s 6d and 3s 6d each. Manufacturers, 8, Hatton-garden, London. Manufacturers, also, of Gold and Silver Ever-pointed Pencils, Penholders, &c. (best quality only).

NEWTON'S GLOBES.—Patronised by her Majesty and Prince Albert.—The nobility, gentry, and public in general, are respectfully informed that Messrs. E. W. TOWN have constantly on sale a large assortment of GLOBES of all sizes and kinds of mounting, varying in price from 2s to 40 guineas per pair; smaller sizes, suitable for presents, at from 2s to 30s each; School Globes, 12 inches in diameter, on an improved principle, 3 guineas per pair. Manufacturer, 64, Chancery-lane.

JAMES SHOOLBRED and COMPANY, of Totten-court-road, beg respectfully to inform their friends that they have purchased the whole of the STOCK of Messrs. CHARLES EVANS and Co., of Oxford-street, at a discount of 12 1/2 per cent. of the cost price. The STOCK consists of a general assortment of Linen Drapery, Silk Mercey, Shawls, Hosiery, and Haberdashery, large quantity of PLAINS and SHAWLS suitable for the approaching season, at an equally reduced price, the whole of which they will offer for sale on WEDNESDAY next, 26th instant, at their premises, No. 152, 153, 154, 155, and 156, Tottenham-court-road, and 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, and 44, Grafton-street East. JAMES SHOOLBRED and COMPANY, Tottenham-court-road.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

Nearly ready, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

SHIRLEY: a Tale.—By CURRER BELL, Author of "Jane Eyre." SMITH, ELDER, and Co., Cornhill.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, "THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE, its DUTIES and RESPONSIBILITIES: with a Vindication of its Recent Acts of Discipline." By THOMAS JACKSON, President of the Conference. Published by JOHN MASON, 14, City-road. Sold, 6s, Paternoster-row.

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THE CHEMIST. New Series. Edited by CHARLES and JOHN WATT. This work, so long the only Periodical devoted to Chemistry, Chemical Manufacture, Agriculture, and Pharmacy, will be resumed on the 1st of OCTOBER next. It will be found the most perfect record of all that occurs worthy of notice during the month. Advertisements for insertion must be delivered at the Publisher's on or before the 25th of September. Published at the Office, 17, Surrey-street, Strand, London.

On the 1st October will be published, price Sixpence, **ZADKIEL'S ALMANAC for 1850.**—This work, in which the Cholera was so exactly foretold, will contain Predictions of its Result, and the only Method to Stay its Course. Published by HALL and Co., 25, Paternoster-row, London; and all Booksellers.

N.B. The large demand for this work renders early application necessary, to avoid disappointment.

Just published, post 8vo, cloth, price 4s 6d, or 5s post-free, **ON THE MANAGEMENT OF INFANCY:** with Remarks on the Influence of Diet and Regimen; on Bathing, the treatment of Ringworm, Leprosy, Scrofula, Affections of the Liver, &c. By CHARLES HOGG, M.R.C.S., L.A.C., &c. London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

WINTER FASHIONS in the LADIES' GAZETTE of FASHION for OCTOBER, Price One Shilling.—Splendid Novelties, new Cloaks, new Bonnets, new Dresses, new Children's Dresses, &c., in endless variety. 4 Plates, 80 Figures, 150 Patterns, with Descriptions, &c. Sent post-free for 6 stamps each. G. BERGER, Holywell-street, St. and; and all Booksellers.

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This work is rendered peculiarly attractive by the EASY ARRANGEMENT of the SPELLING, which smooths all difficulties experienced by beginners, and by the PLEASANT ORIGINAL READING LESSONS, which entice the learner to the acquisition of universal peace and good-will. 2s. "A Summer's Eve in the Olden Time," a descriptive song, with illustrative title-page &c.—Published at the Library, 1, Edwards-terrace, Kensington; and B. FASE, 5, Charles street, Soho.

NEW SONG.—"YES! I HAVE DARED TO LOVE THEE!" by the Author of "Will you love me then as now?" "Dearest, then I'll love you more," "The Secret," &c., price 2s (sent postage free). This Song will be the greatest favourite of the set. The melody and words are of the most pleasing and effective character. We recommend it to vocalists as a gem deserving their best attention.—London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW CHEAP MUSIC.—New Music of the best class and character, bound in volumes, Eighty Shillings full price, selling for EIGHT, to clear off stock. Best pieces of Czerny, Herz, Jullien, Strauss, Labitzky, and all other celebrities. Music at half price and quarter price. Orders for exportation, and all kinds of country orders, made up on terms which court and defy competition. Every sort of cheap music kept, without prejudice or favour.—WALKER'S, 17, Soho-square. New Catalogues Gratis for Two Stamps. 17, Soho-square, WALKER'S.

"TELLO."—The PIANISTA, for OCTOBER (now ready), No. 110, contains this favourite Opera, for 2s. Post free, 3d stamps. Also, New Editions of "Concertino," "Les Huguenots," "Lucia," "La Filla," "Samantha," "Norma," "Lucrèce," "Der Freischütz," and 30 others, all full music, 2s each. Pianista Office, 67, Paternoster-row. "We always find the Pianista's" amongst musicians of taste and intellect.—Spectator.

PLAYING CARDS.—DE LA RUE and Co.'s new patterns for the season, including a variety of floral designs in gold and colours, are now ready. Also, the small ROYAL VICTORIA CARD, introduced, and so highly approved of, last season.

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SIX VERY SUPERIOR SHIRTS for 26s., from the best and Largest Stock in London.—Satisfaction (as usual) guaranteed, or the money returned. A choice of 200 New Patterns in Coloured Shirtings, six for 21s; also, Boys' Shirtings in all sizes, well-made, at very moderate prices. Priced Lists, with directions for self-measurement, post-free.—ROUGERS and Co., Shirt Makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane (corner of New-street).—Established 60 years.

SHIRTS, HOSIERY, and UNDERCLOTHING.—Thoroughly good Shirtings, 3s 6d; and very fine, 3s 7d the half-dozen. Excellent, all Linen, 5s; and very superior, 6s the half-dozen. At these prices they will be found beautifully made; and being out of the natural shape of the body, a perfect fit is ensured. Under-clothing and Hosiery, in an almost endless variety, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

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EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—Several ALTERATIONS will be made in the TRAINS of the Company on the 1st proximo. For particulars see Times Books, which will be ready at all the principal stations of the Railway, on or before the 1st instant. Bishopsgate Station, 18th September, 1849.

ECONOMICAL but LIBERAL EDUCATION.—Twenty-five Guineas per Annum.—On these terms young Gentlemen are received in a highly respectable Boarding School, conducted by a Member of the College of Physicians, near, &c., 1 mile of London. The premises are extensive, of very superior order, and amply furnished with every convenience for the health and domestic comforts of the pupils. References given and required.—Address to "A." at Mr. H. Cook's, 12, Warwick-court, Holborn.

PATENT PORTABLE VENTILATING SUSPENSION STOVES.—The approach of autumnal nights renders the immediate adoption of this description of stove, or even STOVE IMPROVEMENT, it will be found invaluable in conservatories, in the bed-rooms of invalids, and in halls, where a genial and healthful atmosphere will diffuse itself throughout the house.—To be had wholesale and retail at GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S Stove and Foundry Manufactory, where a large variety of new articles of this line are ready for delivery, at the manufacturers' prices.—DEANES, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

218, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

IMPORTANT.—W. KING (having dissolved partnership with Mr. Sheath) begs most respectfully to return thanks to his numerous patrons for their liberal support to the late firm, and trusts that those ladies who have not already received a letter of thanks will accept this public acknowledgment for the same.

W. KING has taken the extensive and commodious premises, 243, REGENT-STREET, Three doors from Princes-street, Hanover-square. Which he will shortly open with an entirely NEW STOCK of the Richest Silks, Satins, Velvets, French Merinos, Brussels, and Valenciennes Laces, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Linen Drapery, &c.; and, as the new arrangement will give increased facility to his exertions, he anxiously looks forward to a renewal of that confidence it was his duty to deserve. Patterns of all the New Silks, Satins, &c. will be forwarded forthwith (postage free) to any part of the kingdom.

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GLACE, STRIPED, and CHECKED SILKS, at 18s 6d the full dress. The Richest Qualities at 25s the full dress. Rich Brocade Satins and Poul de Soies, at 35s the full dress. The Richest Qualities at 50s the full dress, usually sold at 45s.

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CAUTION.—KING and SHEATH have Dissolved Partnership. KING and Co. (Silk Mercers, &c., 243, Regent-street) think their duty to Ladies, and their friends in general, against addressing any more communications to King and Sheath, as no such firm now exists. All letters for KING and Co. must in future be addressed 243, Regent-street, London.

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PATTERNS of SILKS, &c. Postage-free.—The richest Brocade Satins, at 35s. the full dress. The finest French Merinos, at 15s. the full dress. Ladies residing in the country are most respectfully informed that KING and COMPANY (Silk Mercers, &c., 243, Regent-street) will forward to them, on application by letter, addressed as above. An opportunity is thus offered to ladies living in the most remote towns and villages of the United Kingdom to purchase their Walking, Evening, and Wedding Dresses from the Newest Fashions of London and Paris, with less trouble and cost than in the immediate neighbourhood, where often novelties in Silks, Merinos, &c. cannot be obtained at any price.

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DISON'S LAST DAYS.—The shop will positively close on FRIDAY, the 28th inst. Hasten to secure some of the gifts, for at the prices to which the beautiful goods remaining are reduced, it is decidedly giving them away.

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LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN. ESTABLISHED IN 1778. **WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS.** JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, Gracechurch-street, have added a warehouse for LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN, under female superintendence. Materials good, needlework excellent, and prices cheap.

Decidedly cheap BARRY LINEN, of superior work. Parcels above £3 sent carriage free, per rail, throughout England. LISTS, with PRICES, sent post-paid to ladies, on application.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF FRENCH MERINOS!!! at BEECH and BERRALL'S, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, bought during the drawback allowed by the French Government, which will enable them to offer real French Merinos (warranted all wool) at the same remarkably low prices that gained their Establishment so much celebrity last year.

300 pieces in Black and all Colours, at 2s 4 1/2 per yard. 475 ditto fine ditto, at 2s 1 1/2 per yard. 600 ditto, finest imported, 3s 6 1/2 per yard. Patterns sent for inspection, postage-free.

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W. W. SHEATH 264, Regent-street, begs most respectfully to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the public, that, in consequence of the Dissolution of Partnership, he will continue SELLING the valuable Stock amounting to £10,000 worth, of rich Silks, Satins, Velvets, splendid Shawls, French Merinos, Bareges, Muslins, de Laines, and other Dresses; Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, real Valenciennes, Brussels, and Black Laces, Flounces, Veils, Borthes, Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Magnificent Damask Table-cloths, Napkins, Hock-backs, Diapers, Irish Linens, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Russia and Irish Sheetings, Longcloths, Flannels, Blankets, elegant Embroidered Drawing-room "Chairs, &c. &c., at a Reduction of One-Third from the Cost Prices!

W. W. Sheath having purchased the entire interest of the concern, begs to say he is determined to sell off the whole of the present stock without restriction, and he is enabled to do so with still greater advantage to his customers, as all descriptions of goods, particularly Silks, Merinos, and real Valenciennes Lace, he can offer at least thirty per cent. under the present market prices. Patterns will be sent (as usual) postage free to ladies in the country who cannot attend the sale. Contact address, W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London. All parcels above £5 will be sent carriage-free throughout England and all monies due to or from the late firm will be paid and received by WILLIAM WATSON SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

CAUTION.—W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that, in consequence of a Circular having been issued, and an Advertisement appeared, under the name of King and Company, cautioning Ladies against addressing any future communications to the late firm of KING and SHEATH, Regent-street, W. W. SHEATH considers it his duty, in justice to himself and friends, to state that the firm of KING and SHEATH, in the advertisement referred to, has no connexion with the late firm of KING and SHEATH. W. W. SHEATH, therefore, kindly requests all Ladies who intend to honour him with their patronage, to be particular in addressing their letters to W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London, as an attempt to mislead the public has been made by King and Company in the advertisement referred to, and that he is determined to do all in his power to prevent any further injury to W. W. SHEATH, should his letters not arrive at their intended destination. Having already experienced a delay, W. W. SHEATH, in the following advertisement, offers an apology to those Ladies who may have been inconvenienced by it.

W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

APOLOGY.—W. W. SHEATH begs to apologise to those Ladies and Gentlemen who favoured him with communications intended to reach him on Monday last, and to acquaint them that the reason of his not executing their orders, or acknowledging the receipt of monies earlier, has been occasioned by having had his letters detained, at the instance of King and Company. On application to the above-office authorities the letters have been given up; but, should there have been any letter not intended for W. W. SHEATH that has not been acknowledged by him this week, the writers of those communications would most kindly oblige by sending the word to the delay, W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.

BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY.—To Cash Purchasers, wishing to avoid the charges of Private Milliners.—Compare the prices!—French Satin or Glace Silk Bonnets, all colours, Cap, &c., complete, 12s 5d to 15s 9d. Mourning, 10s 6d. Bonnets, with double extra veil, 13s 6d to 17s 6d. Terry or Genoa Silk Velvets for the approaching season, 21s each. Paris Chips for Brides, 21s. Fine Sewn Chips, 10s 6d each. More fashionable or more becoming Bonnets cannot be procured at a lower price, and the largest Stock in London to select from. Durable Whole Straws, every description of Bonnets, equally cheap, at CRANBURN HOUSE, No. 29, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOLLEY and COMPANY.

THE TOILET of BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which GLOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions. "E. Bert Shaw, London," is on the Government stamp.

WHISKERS! MUSTACHIOS! EYEBROWS!—These attractive ornaments of the human figure produced in a few weeks. Proper treatment is only necessary for the production; and those wishing to avail themselves of the means should obtain the Recipe of CREED'S GENERATOR. Forwarded for 2s stamps. Address, Mr. CREED, Chertsey, Surrey.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, a sharp, active YOUTH, as in-door APPRENTICE to the BOOKBINDING BUSINESS, who would have a good opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, and be treated as one of the family. Premium, £40.—Apply at 107, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, London.

COGNAC BRANDY.—Pale, Genuine as Imported—a perfect Liqueur; in One, Two, and Three Dozen Cases, at 10s each. Direct from the Distillery, which is situated in France, direct from the Distillery, very old and soft, with pure malt flavour, 42s per dozen. All carriage free. No charge for bottles or packages. "PEARSE and HANSON (Agents to G. LONGUET and SON, Cognac), 9, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, City.

ELASTIC BOOTS of the Best Make. Ladies', 10s 6d; Gentlemen's, 9s 6d per pair. "MARSHALLS, 307, 208, Oxford-street.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully borne out by the use and experience of the last eighteen months, and which is testified by the very great patronage which continues to be bestowed upon it. It may be obtained of the manufacturer in the United Kingdom, from the 51, W. and J. BANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 75, Cheapside.

DEAFNESS.—NEW DISCOVERY.—The ORGANIC VIBRATOR, an extraordinary, powerful, small, newly-invented instrument for Deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind ever before produced. It is modelled to the ear so that it rests within, without projecting; and, being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to enjoy conversation, to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be



COSSACKS.

THE COSSACKS.

THE termination of the war in Hungary has led to the dispersion of vast hordes of these irregular troops, whom the Emperor of Russia had so unsparingly employed in the recent struggle.

We find the characteristics of the Cossacks thus vividly described in a work lately published by Count Henry Krasinski:—

“As military adjuncts, they are excellent for foraging parties, for surprising an enemy, cutting off his communications, and pursuing him when defeated. They make excellent pioneers; nor are their services less useful in pillaging a country or in guarding its frontiers. They utter most singular cries when in pursuit of a retreating foe: their horses, small in make, but extremely vigorous, and proof to all kinds of fatigue, clear all difficulties of the ground, carry their riders everywhere with facility, and are, like their masters, content with the most meagre fare: indeed, there can be no doubt, but that the Cossacks have rendered signal service to Russia, which, ever since the year 1549, has taken them under her protection, without, however, the existence of any official act, treaty, or stipulation, confirming their submission to that power. But sooth to say, these pretended heroes are, in point of fact, altogether worthless as regular soldiers: the mere aspect of a musket or a pistol suffices to disperse them: they never dare charge in line, nor can they sustain a charge made upon them; so that with a single regiment of regular cavalry, one may always successfully attack ten regiments of Cossacks. In addition to a crooked sabre, a very long lance without pennant, and pistols, some few amongst them are armed with a long carbine, which carries to an almost incredible distance, and the ball of which is exceedingly small: this is perhaps their most dangerous weapon, and in the use of which they are very expert, turning it mostly to very good account. Occasionally, they feign a sudden retreat; and when they perceive that their pursuers are comparatively small in number, they rapidly face about, and become the assailants; this, however, can only happen with an inexperienced body of troops, totally detached, and who are unacquainted with their adversaries' wily mode of warfare. The Cossack troops but rarely form into squadrons; they even appear to entertain a strong aversion to every species of order and discipline; they never decide an action; but divide in their attack, falling indif-

ferently on the van, the flanks, and the rear of an army on its march; hovering around them like a vapoury cloud, which from one instant to another alternately augments, fades away, or dissipates entirely, again to form into shape and to revive with increased density. They but seldom make a direct charge in line with their cavalry; but keep constantly pirouetting and prancing about, wheeling round, and skirmishing about in every possible direction, with astonishing swiftness and activity. From the moment of their having taken the field for a campaign, they observe no regular intervals of repose, nor stated times for repast: they set at nought the inclemency of the weather; and rarely does anything escape the vigilance of their piercing sight, or the well-trained alertness of their acute sense of hearing: pillage is their peculiar *forte*, and they are dangerous only to a flying enemy. Once dismounted, they lose all their previous activity and courage, become altogether useless, and may be easily vanquished.

“The general characteristics of the Cossacks appear to be their predilection for a wandering life, love of rapine, a wild passion for democracy, and a liberty they know not how to use. A Cossack will endure any climate, and is remarkable for the instinct by which he finds his way in the wildest tracts. With noisy demonstrations of joy in successes, they combine sudden depression of spirits in reverses, and their passions are easily excited, being governed rather by impulse than by reason. The generality of the Cossacks are of middle size, but of robust constitution, enduring hunger, thirst, fatigue, and want of sleep with hardihood.”

READING, GUILDFORD, AND REIGATE RAILWAY.

This line of railway was commenced about two years since, close to Broome Park, the beautiful seat of Sir Benjamin Brodie, near Betchworth, about midway between Reigate and Dorking. In our Journal of August 28, 1847, we gave an illustration of the initiatory proceedings. In our report, we took occasion to observe that “this very interesting line will connect the county towns of Berkshire and Surrey (Reading and Guildford), and extend from the latter across ‘the Garden of Surrey’ to Reigate; at the same time communicating with four trunk lines—the Great Western, the South-Western, the Brighton, and the South-Eastern Railways. To the pleasure tourist we scarcely know any line presenting so

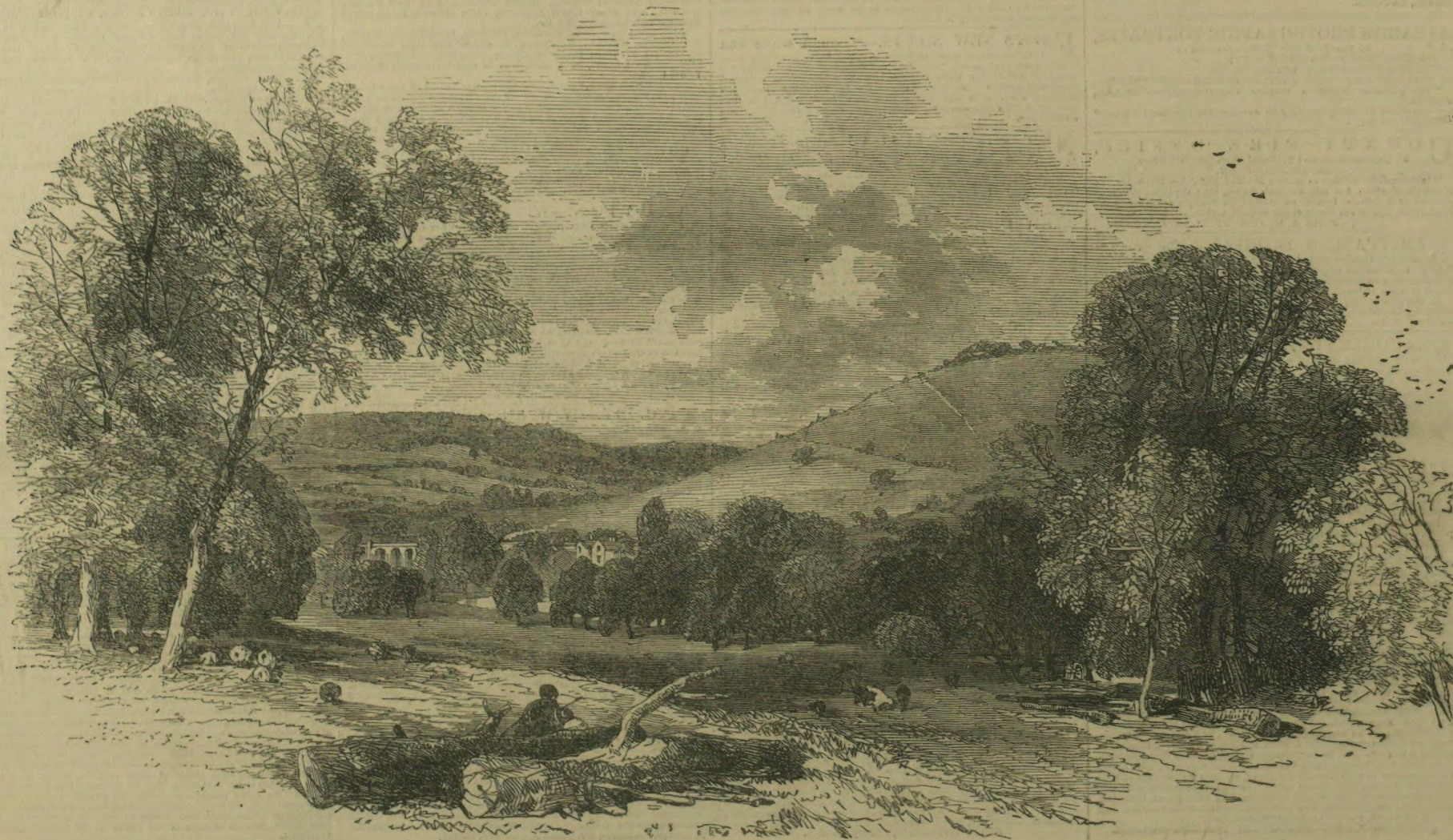
many picturesque attractions. Its route lies from Reading, on the Great Western line, across Berkshire, by Wokingham and Sandhurst; entering Surrey by Frimley; then crossing the South-Western line, onward with a branch to Farnham; at the base of the Hog's Back, to Guildford; next by a branch to Godalming; and continuing at the foot of the celebrated range of chalk hills, past Dorking and Reigate to Redhill. We have alluded to the picturesqueness of the Surrey portion, which will be new ground to many a tourist; though it is, perhaps, the most beautiful scenery of its class in England. Its landscapes present a rich succession of *bis* for the painter, in its picturesque uplands, woodland dells, verdant valleys, rocky hills, and undulating parks and heaths—all lying within the eye of the traveller along this new line.”

Our illustration gives a specimen of this picturesque scenery, showing a portion of the railway sketched from Betchworth, or rather Betchworth Park, among the most beautiful of the scenery between Reigate and Dorking; although the part of the chalk hills seen from this point is greatly exceeded by the bolder sublimity of Box Hill, the venerable giant of the chain, with its luxuriant clothing of patronymic evergreen.

That portion of the line which extends from Redhill to Dorking has been constructed, in first-rate manner, by Mr. George Wythes, the eminent railway contractor, of Reigate.

The state of entire line is thus given in the report of the directors of the South-Eastern Railway to proprietors at the half-yearly general meeting of the company, held on Thursday. On the 4th of July, 24½ miles of the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate Railway were opened for traffic, viz. 8 miles from Redhill to Dorking, and 16½ miles from Reading to Farnborough. On the 20th of August 20½ additional miles of this railway were opened, viz. 10½ miles from Dorking to Shalford, and 10 miles from Farnborough to Guildford. The connecting link that still requires to be completed is the 1½ miles between Shalford and Guildford, which is constructed by the South-Western Railway Company, the works on which the directors believe to be now finished, the sanction of the railway commissioners being only required to open the whole line of traffic.

As a “pleasure line,” this portion will undoubtedly be very popular, since it gives the Londoner the first access by railway to the very attractive scenery of Dorking and Box Hill.



THE READING, GUILDFORD, AND REIGATE RAILWAY.—SKETCHED FROM BETCHWORTH-PARK.